

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2172.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

## HACKMEN OBJECT TO BEING MOVED

Petition the Minister of Interior to  
Rescind the Order Abolish-  
ing Street Stands.

It is reported that the Honolulu  
hackdrivers intend to oppose the action  
of Minister of Interior Young in abol-  
ishing hackstands on September 30  
next, as stated in his order to that ef-  
fect published some time since.

A petition has been widely circu-  
lated among the local Jews which was  
signed generally by them, and yester-  
day presented to Minister Young, pray-  
ing that the order be not carried into  
effect and requesting that the hacks be  
allowed to remain as they are. Not  
only are the hackmen's signatures at-  
tached, but those of representative  
business men as well occupy a great  
deal of space.

They call attention to the fact that  
hacks are a great business and general  
necessity, and should be made as avail-  
able to the public as possible.

To remove them from the conven-  
ient stands of which they are now in  
possession, it is contended, would se-  
riously inconvenience the public. They  
entreat him to reconsider his resolu-  
tion in the matter. The petition was  
not presented in time for Cabinet ac-  
tion, and Minister Young has taken  
the matter under advisement.

The order mentioned by the peti-  
tioners reads as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that from  
and after September 30, 1900, Rule No.  
1 of 'Regulations for Carriages and  
Rates of Fare,' designating the stands  
set apart for licensed carriages in Ho-  
nolulu, will be abolished, and there-  
after no stand for hacks will be allow-  
ed upon any of the streets of this city."  
ALEX. YOUNG,  
Minister of the Interior.

Historic Ms.

Carefully stowed away for safe  
keeping, E. R. Hendry has the original  
manuscript of Dr. Wood's official de-  
claration of the raising of quarantine,  
the text of which was published in yester-  
day's Advertiser. Hendry believes  
that some day the paper will be a great  
curiosity and a valuable souvenir, and  
is keeping it for his children's children.

One of McCandless Bros.' workmen  
yesterday crushed the middle finger of  
his right hand accidentally. He was  
seated at the government dispensary.

## TODAY HONOLULU THROWS OFF THE SHACKLES WHICH HAVE BOUND HER FOR FOUR MONTHS

### The Quarantine is Declared Pau by the Health Authorities After Thirty Days Absolute Freedom from the Bubonic Plague.

#### The People Rejoice at the Lifting of the Cloud That So Long Has Overshadowed the City.

Honolulu, H. I., April 30, 1900.  
In accordance with a resolu-  
tion of the Board of Health, I  
hereby declare the port of Ho-  
nolulu and all other places in  
the Hawaiian Islands to be free  
from infection by bubonic  
plague. All quarantine regula-  
tions adopted by the Board of  
Health on account of bubonic  
plague in the Hawaiian Islands  
are hereby rescinded.

C. B. WOOD,  
President Board of Health.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The first bright beam of sunshine  
which steals over the hills this morn-  
ing and casts its welcome light upon  
half-slumbering and half-waking Ho-  
nolulu will be the plague-besieged  
City's messenger of freedom.

The 7 o'clock work-whistles will  
summon free citizens to their labors  
in a free city, and it will be with light-  
er hearts and a greater sense of securi-  
ty than they have had for many a  
day, that laborers, clerks, doctors, law-  
yers and business men will repair to  
the various scenes of their daily toil.

Today is a day for rejoicing—the

quarantine is raised. For over four  
months have the inhabitants of this  
town been cooped up, restricted in their  
actions, limited and hampered in their  
business, hindered and regulated in  
their pleasures and robbed of their in-  
dependence and liberty by a scourge  
which came upon them suddenly and  
undreamed of, just at the time when  
they were busiest and happiest in  
their preparations for the celebration  
of the happiest day of all days in the  
year—Christmas.

From day to day as the epidemic ad-  
vanced Honolulu felt more keenly the  
burden of the quarantine. Business in  
many departments came to a standstill  
and commerce met with a most sub-  
stantial check; many became discour-  
aged. Each case of the plague was  
hoped to be the last; each day free of  
the disease was counted in anticipation  
of the possibility of the necessary thirty  
"clean" days. Many times were the

people disappointed, many times were  
their sanguine hopes dashed to the  
ground by the reappearance of the  
black death.

All this is over now, the thirty days  
of immunity have passed and the  
quarantine is raised. Honolulu, wearied  
by their long imprisonment, can  
now seek a change of scene; tour-  
ists will again visit these beautiful  
shores; business will feel the reaction,  
and boom; the opportunities of enter-  
prise, lost in the quarantine, will be  
recovered and Honolulu will be her-  
self again.

Portions of Honolulu are no more;  
burnt patches are now in many places  
where before stood crowded tenement  
houses, stores, stables and residences;  
Chinatown is in ashes; nothing re-  
mains of what was once the most ob-  
jectionable and insanitary portion of  
the city, save ashes.

The history of the plague in Honolulu  
is a story that will interest  
the world. Honolulu hopes that the  
reading of that history will prove the  
only future acquaintance it may  
have with the bubonic disease. A re-  
sume of the tale of death, disease, fire  
and quarantine appears in this issue.

The story of the scourge is told.  
Honolulu has suffered enough, but  
not nearly as much as she would have,  
had not capable men handled the emer-  
gency as they have done. They, prob-  
ably more than any others, are glad  
that the ban is today lifted from the  
city.

Seventy-one cases of the plague have  
occurred in Honolulu alone since the

middle of last December; of this num-  
ber of patients sixty-one have died and  
their bodies have been cremated and  
ten have recovered, suffering no ill ef-  
fects from the disease.

On the other Islands there were ten  
cases of the bubonic plague, and ten  
deaths. Of this number nine cases were  
on Maui and one on Hawaii, at Hilo.  
The total number of plague cases,  
then, for the entire group of Islands,  
from December 12 up to the present  
time, was eighty-one cases, of which  
seventy-one died. When the identity  
of the disease was suspected on Maui  
four of the patients had died and one  
was dying, and before the plague was  
located at Kahului beyond doubt, two  
others were dead. Afterwards a Chi-  
naman died in the detention camp at  
Kahului and Miss Julia English died  
at her residence in the town.

It is a peculiar fact that only in one  
case out of the eighty-one was the  
source of the patient's infection found,  
and also that no two members of one  
family were ever afflicted with the dis-  
ease, except in the case of the woman  
and child from Merchant street.

The following is a sample of the  
letters mailed to the various interest-  
ed authorities yesterday afternoon  
from the Board of Health office:  
Hon. H. M. Sewall, Special Agent,

United States of America.

Sir: At a meeting of the Board of  
Health on April 25th the following resolu-  
tion was adopted:

"Resolved, That providing there is  
no fresh outbreak of plague in Ho-  
nolulu previous to Monday, April 30th,  
1900, all quarantine restrictions at this  
port be removed at that date."

I have accordingly caused to be pub-  
lished, By Authority, the following no-  
tice:

"Honolulu, H. I., April 30, 1900.

"In accordance with a resolution of  
the Board of Health, I hereby declare  
the port of Honolulu and all other  
places in the Hawaiian Islands to be  
free from infection by bubonic plague.  
All quarantine regulations adopted by  
the Board of Health on account of bu-  
bonic plague in the Hawaiian Islands  
are hereby rescinded."

C. B. WOOD,  
President Board of Health.

Affairs at the Board of Health office  
now will resume their normal condition  
though no great changes are to be im-  
mediately made in the force of officers  
and employees. J. D. McVeigh will con-  
tinue attending to the duties formerly  
belonging to Mr. Reynolds and the paid  
inspectors will for the present continue.  
Mr. Mayfield and his assistants in the  
freight department were paid last night,  
restrictions at the quarantine wharf are  
now at an end and the men there are  
coming into town. All vessels are this  
morning out of quarantine and the sail-  
ors may come ashore and stretch their  
legs.

In fact all quarantine restrictions of  
whatever nature are today lifted and  
Honolulu, hauling down the yellow flag,  
will strive to forget the plague and turn  
her energies and attention to the many  
other matters which claim her notice.

## THE GATES AJAR AND SHIPS FREE

The Tabu is Pau on the Wave and  
Waterfront and the Traffic  
Begins Again.

It will not be "blue" Monday on the  
front this morning. The quarantine  
which has been the bane of the exist-  
ence of the seamen and the men on  
the wharves will be lifted and the ordi-  
nary manner of doing things is in  
vogue once again. No more will the  
festive health guard besprinkle the  
freight for the other islands and the  
tabu will be off the ships. The men can  
come and go without let or hindrance  
and the siege that has lasted for nearly  
five months will soon be a memory and  
a time for reckoning events.

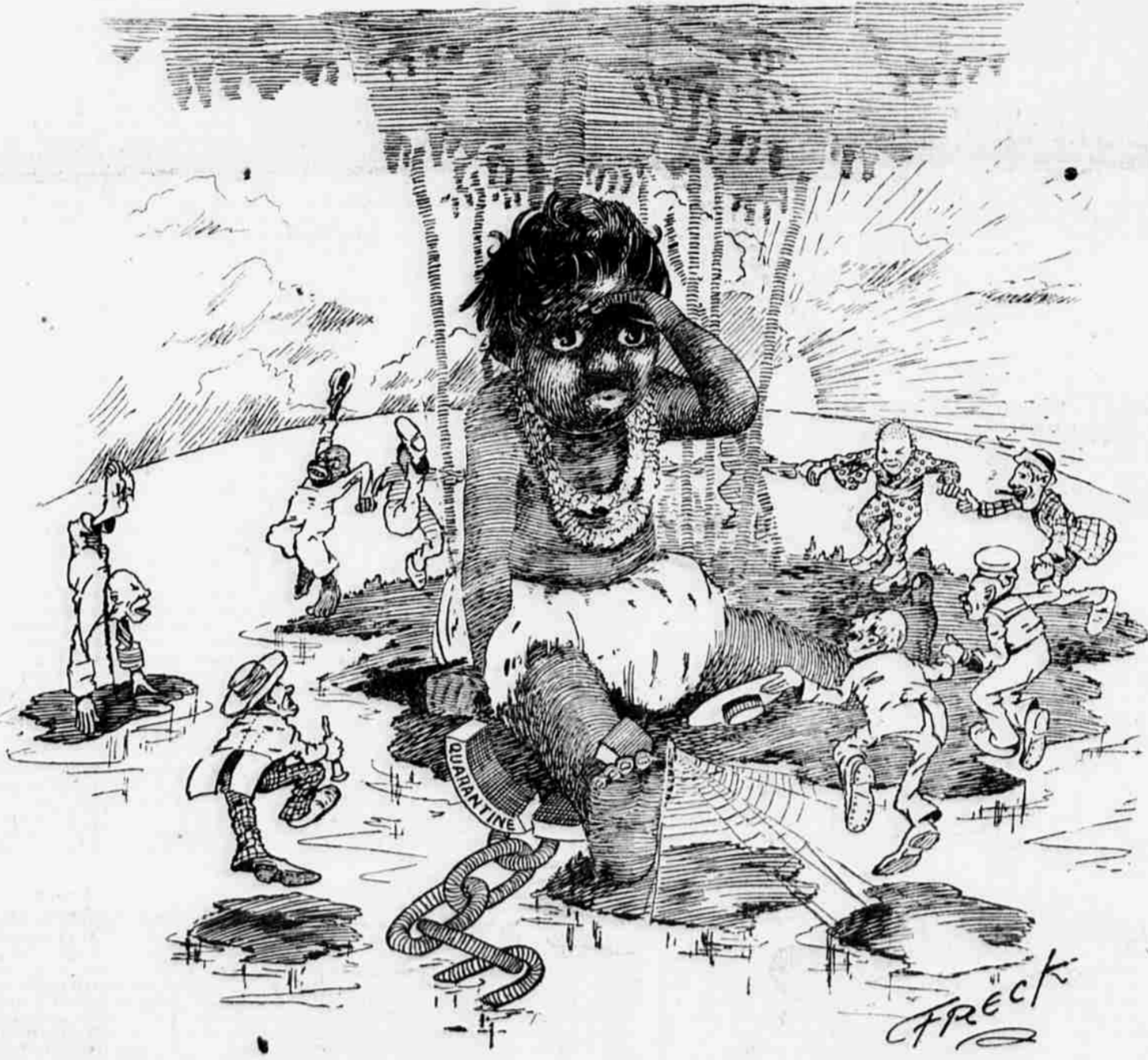
As before and after the war has come  
to be a phrase so in like manner is be-  
fore and after the quarantine bound to  
find its way into the conversation and  
narrative of the future on the front.  
The steamship companies operating be-  
tween the islands have felt in a greater  
degree than the foreign shippers the re-  
strictions of the quarantine. The men  
who have had charge of the interests  
of the companies have had to bear the  
brunt of the quarantine.

An attempt has been made to keep  
the vessels running on some sort of  
schedule time and to the personal ef-  
forts of the dock superintendents is the  
credit due for the manner in which the  
steamers have been kept running.  
Money latterly got to be so plentiful  
among the crews and dock laborers that  
extra pay was no inducement to them  
to work overtime in the loading and  
discharging of the sugar boats. Under  
these circumstances the dock superin-  
tendent had to handle the men.

Under the trials and tribulations of  
the quarantine, the delays and petty  
annoyances incident to the enforce-  
ments of the regulations the men in  
charge of the ships of the Wilder and  
Inter-Island Companies have always  
been at the wheel to direct affairs and  
to them and their assistants the mer-  
chants of Honolulu owe a great debt.  
With the added charges of unloading  
and carrying freight the island fleet has  
been operated at a loss to the com-  
panies during the whole of the quaran-  
tine.

One hour before the 7 o'clock whistles  
summon the toilers to their day's labor  
the port of Honolulu will have been de-  
clared clean, by proclamation by the  
Board of Health. Having gotten used  
to the restrictions of the quarantine it  
will no doubt take some little time for  
things to move along in the ordinary  
groove. Restrictions on shipping are  
at an end and the rush to get goods off  
to the other islands it is anticipated will

(Continued on Page 2.)



Rubbing her eyes and stretching out her erstwhile shackled limbs, Ha-  
waii awakes to the shouts of the rejoicing multitude. The sun is getting up,  
too; he has been getting up regularly every day and has wondered of late  
when his little friend Hawaii would wake. She has been sleeping for so  
many days, and so uneasily too, that old Sol was beginning to get uneasy  
about her; but in the above picture it will be noticed that this morning Ha-  
waii and the blistering orb of day are rising from their respective couches  
at about the same time. The sun is so glad to see Hawaii awake once more  
that he will in all probability shine with all his might today, giving Hawaii  
a warm reception and beaming indulgent joy upon her pretty head.

Broken are the chains which bound the patient foot of Hawaii to the  
rock of quarantine; shattered is the rock itself, and sunk beneath the  
waves.

That's all people will be talking about today—"The quarantine's raised!  
Hoopla! Let's take a trip to Hilo or any old place just to see how it feels to  
be outside Honolulu." People will hardly be able to realize the glorious fact  
of the city's freedom, and will be pinching themselves every now and then  
through the day to see if they are awake and not dreaming something too  
good to be true.

Luau are now in order and the festive banjos and guitars are being tun-  
ed in many quarters. The fellow with a sweetheart on the other side of the  
Island has already started over the Pali on a chainless wheel to assure her

of his undying affection, the plague notwithstanding. The imaginary lines  
around the city, over which no speculation, handshaking or whispering were  
allowed, have been erased from the map and the guards have all gone to get  
their photographs taken and lay in a supply of tobacco against a rainy day.

Now will the voice of the tourist be heard in the land and countless  
numbers of his species will swarm, bag and baggage, from the decks of the  
ocean greyhounds to these hospitable shores.

Skippers can skip ashore with a "hoppe, skippe and jumpe" and sailors  
can land to view the town without being afraid of the "coppe." The inter-  
island passenger traffic will boom; Chinamen and Japanese will travel in the  
rigging if necessary and the decks of the swift steamships will be inviolable  
for human freight. Today is a good day for the impecunious but philan-  
thropic gentleman to broach the subject of a small, temporary loan to his  
business acquaintance. Business men will be feeling particularly happy  
and smoking extra good cigars on account of the raising of the quarantine.

Weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth will characterize the recep-  
tion given by the rats, however, in the cocoanut groves of Waikiki tonight,  
for the official rat poison is pau, with all other troubles of the quarantine;  
and what will the rodents do without their favorite dish?

Amid the general rejoicing if anybody looks sick it will be the Govern-  
ment money bag. He, indeed, is empty and tired and sore. His legs are out  
of joint from the pulling they have received and on his face is the picture  
of despair.

Hawaii has awakened, and after a yawn or two she will shake the dust  
of pestilence from her feet and hustle for all she is worth.

## AT HONOLULU THROWS OFF FOUR MONTHS' SHACKLES

(Continued from Page 1.)

be a very big one. Orders have been piling up for months and now the time has arrived for the uninterrupted traffic and every merchant will want his goods to go out as soon as possible. There has been an enormous amount of traffic on the front of late, but it is safe to say that it will be almost doubled from now on.

The captains and crews of the deep water vessels will feel the effect of the raising of the tabu and the handling of sugar will be greatly facilitated thereby. Sugar may now be landed on the wharf and the steamers get away on their regular trips without delay.

The Customs officers who have been in a measure hampered in their work by restriction will have free access without question to all vessels.

Quite an army of Board of Health men will be missed from their accustomed places along the wharves and on the ships and the places that they have filled will be abolished by the raising of the quarantine. The trade of the city which has been tied since December 12th of last year is now hampered no longer and there is gladness in the hearts of all that the long siege is ended.

## THE STORY OF THE EPIDEMIC HERE

A Brief History of the Campaign in Honolulu Tensely Told for Future Reference.

December 12, 1899, was a bad day for Hawaii, for on that day the bubonic plague first made its appearance in Honolulu. How and whence it came no one knew at the time, though almost everybody hazarded a guess. What brought to light the fact of the plague presence was the sudden death of the Chinese lookkeeper at Wing Wo Tai's store on Nuuanu street, just west of Chinatown proper. Dr. H. H. Smith, being called by a Chinese physician to see the man, pronounced the case bubonic plague, and the autopsy proved that he was right. Another case was discovered on Maunakea street near Paanahi. Both bodies were burned and both places were quarantined. Three more cases were discovered, swelling the death list to five; and the Board of Health, the Council of State, and the Board of Education quickly came together and took action. The militia were ordered out for guard duty, the government schools were closed, the inter-island steamers were forbidden to leave port, and measures were taken to clean up the town after the fashion set in the cholera epidemic. The Board of Health at once issued a call for volunteers to assist in the work of house-to-house inspection, which was to be carried on in all parts of the city that seemed to need it.

### Money for the Fight.

The Council of State appropriated \$25,000 to fight the plague. Chinatown, divided into fifteen districts, was put under strict military quarantine. It was realized that we were in for an epidemic, and the officials took hold of the matter with energy, ordering the city cleaned and calling for volunteer physicians to remain on call certain hours of the day to attend at once to any suspicious cases which might be reported by the inspectors.

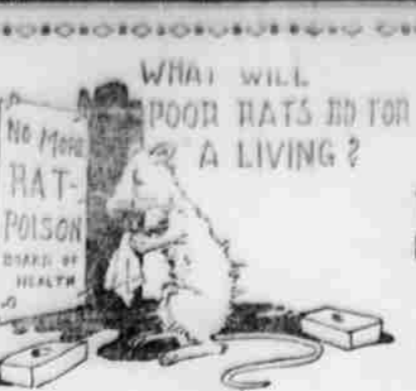
### House to House Inspection.

No new cases appeared the next day, but the inspection began in earnest. The house-to-house search of Chinatown brought to light nothing of importance. Many Chinese and Japanese house servants were caught in the quarantined district, which enabled considerable temporary discomfort. The inspectors took with them drays loaded with barrels of lime, whitewash and disinfecting material, and they went to forbidden heaps of accumulated refuse, nearly every place visited; they condemned all sorts of foul-smelling sinks and outhouses and had them torn down or removed, and they disinfectant all the places which could be made endurable. Unlabeled lime was scattered freely in all damp and exposed places, and the disinfecting fluid was poured in sinks and cesspools. Beginning with this day, the subject of a garbage crematory was frequently discussed. The crematory for infected bodies was already working. The Board of Health issued an order that no Asiatic freight or passengers were to be carried from this port to the other islands.

Another case was found on the fourteenth—this time a native woman living on Nuuanu street near Paanahi. Meanwhile the work of inspection brought to light a condition of affairs in Chinatown which was a positive revelation to the people of Honolulu. In some yards slime two or three inches deep was dug out. One of the worst obstacles to the work was the human bee hives that filled the interior of the blocks, one little box-like room containing sometimes twenty Japanese of both sexes. During these early days an enormous amount of information about plague conditions in general and the things to do and avoid was gathered from many sources and easily read in the columns of the Advertiser.

### Danger Seemed to be Over.

The next day it was announced that the Hawaiian woman did not have the plague, and confidence began to return. Saturday and Sunday were free from cases of plague, and on Monday, the 18th, it was announced that the danger seemed to be over and that the quarantine would probably be raised in a few days. Minister Cooper was emphatic in stating that the quarantine would remain in force until all danger was ended; but it was evident that much of the peril was considered past, since the King street trams were allowed to run straight through the quarantined district, though without stopping. Even so early as this it was frequently said that if the visitation should result in



## CHANGE IN TARIFF

SIXTY DAYS AFTER the Hawaiian Territorial Bill is passed the duty on European China and Crocheryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

THE PRESENT DUTY is 10 per cent on either.

NOW IS YOUR TIME to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

STERLING SILVER from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

WE WILL have a special sale for the next thirty days, commencing April 28th.

THE REDUCTION will be 33 1-3 per cent. Our assortment is very complete.

PLATEDWARE will be also sold at special reduced prices.

RICH CUT GLASS, for the next thirty days at a 25 per cent reduction.

ALL OF OUR GOODS are marked in plain figures and the old prices remain with the new.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF  
Crochery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores on the Face, Cures Backache or Pains on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Ring from all Impure Matter, Cures the Ring from all Impure Matter.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. It is a powerful blood purifier, and is guaranteed to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn cases of skin and blood diseases. It is the only medicine that is guaranteed to be pure and safe.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. It is a powerful blood purifier, and is guaranteed to effect a permanent cure in the most stubborn cases of skin and blood diseases. It is the only medicine that is guaranteed to be pure and safe.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be sure that they get the genuine article, and that they get it from the original source. The name "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, and the words "W. W. DIMOND & CO. LTD." are engraved on the glass.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

putting the sanitation of the town on a proper basis it would be a veritable blessing.

The papers of December 19th contained the news that Ethel Johnson was a suspect. Orders concerning the raising of the quarantine were revoked, although it was obvious that the plague had not yet amounted to much. The public about this time began to feel better toward the Board of Health for having so far neglected their duty in the past as to allow so vile and dangerous a state of affairs to grow up in Chinatown; but concluded to let bygones be bygones, omit recriminations, and hold up the hands of the authorities in their present work.

### Said Fifth was Not Unhealthful.

The quarantine of Chinatown was raised on the same day. The Chinatown property owner was now emboldened by the passing of the scare to arise in his dignity and wealth and hold forth to the effect that filth was not unhealthful, and the official acts showed that no radical measures were contemplated for the future. Three days later President Cooper declared Honolulu free from dangerous, contagious or infectious diseases and the holiday business went gayly on.

The fancied security lasted over Christmas, but on the next day three more deaths were declared to be unmistakably due to plague. One of these was that of Ethel Johnson, Dr. Hoffmann having found bacilli in every part of her body. At the special meeting of the Board of Health on Christmas night Dr. Wood came out strongly and stated that he thought it would be cowardly to call it anything but plague, if it was plague. It was discovered that native and Chinese were concealing their sick and the latter should be examined, and the relation of filth and plague became more and more apparent as the place from which victims came were taken note of. There was another suspicious case the same day; the Australian passengers were forbidden to leave the ship, and the suggestion about burials in forest buildings began to come into favor.

### A Stricter Quarantine.

A stricter quarantine than the former one was established over Chinatown on the night of December 21-22, and large numbers of house servants were caught by its sudden application. The battle was on once more in earnest, and in discussions of all sorts of measures for keeping the city clean and the drinking water pure were resumed. The connection between the Bishop Estate, the filth of Chinatown, and plague death came to light, and many horrible illustrations of this are scattered all through the succeeding weeks. Two more deaths and a suspicious case were announced the morning of the twenty-ninth. There were no new cases that day, but the investigating commission reported a startling and horrifying report which made the worst reading the plague had yet produced. The lax and accidental character of the quarantine became a subject of general comment. The whole thing was a farce, and everybody knew it. The household servants were fumigated, provided with fresh clothes, and passed out of quarantine.

### Three More Deaths.

Three more deaths on the last day of December decided the Board of Health to take vigorous action and the first official fire of the crisis took place that afternoon before a large crowd. The adoption of this policy received the hearty commendation of all right-thinking people. Everybody was glad to see that fire and to realize that it meant that the Board was on the road to the abandonment of half-way measures and of the idea that the plague was a small matter which would soon be over. The Board also inaugurated on this day the policy of removing to quarantine quarters persons who had been exposed to infection.

### Death on New Year's Day.

The first day of the new year was marked by another death, and another extensive shack on Maunakea and Paanahi streets was burned. This day the policy was definitely inaugurated of removing all the inhabitants of Chinatown as rapidly as practicable, and taking all steps to stamp out the plague, including the destruction of buildings and other property. The site for the quarantine camp at Kalia was chosen the next day, and a big block in Chinatown condemned. There were two deaths on the second, a death on the third, and four more deaths on the fourth, making nineteen in all to date. Meanwhile more buildings were condemned and burned, and work on the new quarantine camp was rushed on as fast as possible.

One suspect was the record for January 5. The Council of State appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a garbage crematory and \$250,000 for the suppression of the plague. Minister Cooper resigned his position as president of the Board of Health, and Dr. C. B. Wood was elected in his place. Two days before this the whole judicial district of Honolulu had been placed in strict quarantine, and all persons were forbidden to leave the city, and all persons outside it were forbidden to harbor any who should escape and succeed in passing the guards at the Pali, Moanalua and elsewhere. With the acceptance of the president of the Board by Dr. Wood, who could give his whole time to it, the official part of the community settled down in dead earnest to fight the plague.

### Battle on in Earnest.

The disposition to ignore or belittle the seriousness of the situation was put aside, and at the meeting of the physicians on the night of the sixth the whole situation was thrashed over in a manner which

showed that there was to be no more official laxity for some time. It was at this meeting that Dr. Taylor stated that Honolulu was face to face with bubonic plague, before which it stood absolutely powerless, that it was only at the beginning of an epidemic, and that Chinatown was a menace to the health of the community as long as it stood.

The papers of Monday morning, January 8, also contained accounts of two suspicious cases, one of these being a Japanese from near Kukui lane, and of the other on Nuuanu street between Mariner and Queen, and the announcement that block ten was ready for the torch. The very serious quest on as to the disposition to be made of the people to be discharged from the quarantine camps began to be discussed this week, and the solution was already seen to be an exceedingly difficult matter. A Chinaman from block ten died in the hospital that day. Armstrong Smith and C. Elvin were placed in charge of the pest hospital at the rifle range. It was resolved at the meeting of the Board of Health that it was absolutely necessary to remove by fire the houses in the infected districts, which were objectionable by reason of their structure and situation as a breeding place for further infection.

"That the ground upon which such houses stand should be cleared and allowed to remain vacant for at least one year and be thoroughly disinfected."

"That a place for the abode of the residents of the present infected districts should at once be provided for with proper facilities for drainage and water supply."

"That the water used in Honolulu should be filtered and the supply augmented."

"That the sewerage system should be extended; and"

"That a systematic destruction of the garbage of the town should be provided for."

It was during this week that news came of the precautions adopted by the other islands against infection from Honolulu, which, in the case of Hilo, were destined to add so greatly to the safety of the island, and to lighten so locally the local gloom.

There were two deaths on the 9th, no suspicious cases. At the Board meeting that day it was decided after much discussion that certain articles should be considered clean freight for island ports, subject to the Board's previous orders as to manner of shipment, to wit:

Lumber and building materials.

Apparatuses to machinery, including lubricating oils.

Gasoline, kerosene and disinfectant, in original packages.

Drugs, medicines and liquors, of European or American manufacture.

Aid fertilizers in new bags.

American tobacco in original packages.

The use of the plague serum was also first talked of on this day; and the future disposal of the persons detained in quarantine camps was exhaustively discussed by the Council of State.

A member of the National Guard, the driver of an obnoxious excavator engaged in work in Chinatown, and a Japanese woman, were stricken down on the 10th, the last mentioned dying. On this day the Sanitary Committee made a long and careful report of the building regulations needed. Long discussions of the status of the persons released from quarantine resulted in various offers of houses and land for needy persons, and the scheme of relief camps was first seriously gotten under way.

### Three More Victims.

Three more victims died on the 11th of January, which also recorded another case—that of a Chinaman at the corner of King and Richards streets. The 11th also saw the last of the infected premises on Nuuanu street and Kukui lane. On this day Dr. Wood laid down the following rule as to what the Board of Health considered insanitary buildings:

"If a building is in such an insanitary condition that it cannot by any means be disinfected and put in a sanitary shape by the usual means other than fire, then it should be destroyed by fire. Secondly, if buildings are infested by the Board has not been infested by reason of their adjoining infected premises and being in such a condition that rats can easily pass from one building to another, we pronounce them to be infected with plague, even though a death did not occur in the premises, and thereby they are condemned to follow others in being destroyed by fire."

### Perambulating Headquarters.

One curious feature of the Board of Health's meetings during this month was the perambulating headquarters. President Wood, accompanied by the other members of the Board and Secretary Hendry, used to make official condemnation tours of infected blocks. Motions and resolutions were passed with great formality upon street corners, in infected premises, over festering cesspools, and usually in the presence of a wondering crowd of Celestials and Japanese. The Council of State on this day passed a bill providing \$20,000 for relief camps and the maintenance of the quarantined.

One death, one suspect, was the record for the 12th. Block 10 was burned, the job being done so thoroughly that nothing was left except a solitary brick structure known as the Holt block. A detachment of military guards was thrown around the Union Square block so suddenly that passers-by were caught and held there, not being allowed to go on any pretext. The merchants of Honolulu put themselves on record as endorsing the action of the Board of Health in destroying Chinatown, and took a wholly optimistic view of the situation; while Yang Wei

Pin, the Chinese Consul, came out with a statement that he did not consider such drastic measures necessary. The quarantine was now enforced so strictly that no freight was allowed to leave Honolulu for uninfected parts of the islands except canned goods that had been fumigated.

On the morning of the 15th, which was Monday, five more deaths and four suspects were announced, one of these being Mrs. Boardman.

### Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

There was only one new case that day, and Mrs. Boardman was reported better. The movement was put on foot to organize the Citizens' Sanitary Committee, and the same afternoon this committee, consisting of L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, J. H. Fisher, S. M. Balou, J. F. Colburn, A. Perry, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McDaniel, J. G. Kitchell, and J. R. Galt, was appointed by the Board of Health. The District of Kona was divided into forty districts, all persons were prohibited from changing their residence from one of these districts to another, the committee was empowered to appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors for each district, with full powers to enter upon any and all premises in such district for the purpose of sanitary inspection of premises and persons.

Mrs. Boardman and a Hawaiian died on the 16th, when it also transpired that a Chinese woman who had died the day before was also a plague victim. Wide areas in Chinatown were condemned, and the Sanitary Committee began its work, issuing full and careful instructions to inspectors and sub-inspectors. Three deaths and one suspicious case was the record for the 17th. The presence and the work of the inspectors added considerably to the excitement. The 18th brought one death and four suspicious cases, the 19th a single case, and the 20th two deaths and the great fire of Chinatown.

### The Fire in Chinatown.

The Board of Health started in to burn a portion of block fifteen, as they had been burning portions of other blocks for the preceding three weeks; but the wind took the embers to the spires of Kaunakakai church and a Chinese house near by and presently the wind took the fire entirely out of the control of the firemen and sent it roaring straight down towards the water front. It seemed at one time as if the Honolulu Iron Works would have to go; but at length this building was saved. The loss of one of the fire engines hampered the firemen a good deal; and though they made a splendid fight, nothing could stop the rush of the flames through the wooden shacks of Chinatown. Though deplored the sufferings of several thousand Orientals and natives who were suddenly burnt out of their homes, people could not but be glad that this terrible plague spot was reduced to harmless smoking ruins; and while they turned out with a will to guard the brown men and women and prevent them from attacking the guards in overwhelming numbers, they also did everything in their power to make them comfortable and to provide them with food, clothes, and other necessities. Nearly forty-five hundred of these unfortunates were sheltered and cared for in the spacious grounds of Kawaiahae church and the building itself, until 1,000 of the Japanese could be removed to the drill shed and the Hawaiians could be taken to other premises. In spite of the great excitement the Asiatics behaved, in the main, admirably, taking their misfortune in a philosophical spirit; and the manner in which the people of the city devoted themselves to ministering to their necessities Saturday and Sunday reflected the highest credit upon their matter of fact altruism.

### Business Houses Close Early.

Three deaths and one suspicious case was the record for the 21st. On this day the Citizens' Sanitary Committee passed a resolution requesting the business houses of Honolulu not to open until 10 a. m. and to close at 3 p. m., in order to give the rat-killers opportunity for the sanitary inspection. This rule was generally complied with.

There were no deaths and no new cases on the following day, and the chief news of the day was the opening of a labor bureau for the relief of Orientals forced out of detention camps. This bureau did much good in the succeeding weeks. The 22d of January also saw the initiation of the correspondence with President McKinley about a court of property destroyed in the fire in Chinatown and elsewhere.

One case and one suspect were discovered on the 23d of January, making in all forty-one deaths and forty-nine cases to date. The next day there were two more deaths and one case, on the next still another death and on the 26th a case and a death. All through this week the work of providing accommodations and food and other necessities for the homeless ones went rapidly on, and so did discussions as to the policy of the authorities and the losses of the fire. There was another plague death and a suspect on Sunday, the 28th, but none of either on the last three days of the month, and January closed with affairs in a hopeful condition.

### A Gloomy Situation.

The gloom and sameness of life in a quarantined city were somewhat lightened by the visit of Mrs. Loebenstein, the "agent" of the Board of Health of Hawaii, who bobbed up serenely with "If not why not?" for her motto, and changed it, after receiving a communication from the Board, to "Veni, vidi, and they fired me."

### Rats and the Plague.

On the 1st of February a Chinaman from the Pantheon saloon died suddenly, but the cause of death was not im-

mediately determined. The next day Wier Robertson, a white man, was stricken down, and two bottles of the plague serum, received the same day, were injected into the patient's back. Two cases, two deaths, was the story for the 4th, the plague serum failing in Robertson's case; and it was determined that the Chinaman from the Pantheon saloon had died of the plague. The trams were allowed to run again on the 5th, having been out for several weeks. Three more new cases were added this day, two of which came from the Pantheon stables. The Council of State voted to extend the quarantine so as to include all the district between Liliha street and Punahou street and extending towards the mountains on the line of Wylie street. The third victim of the Pantheon pest-house died on the 6th, and the Board resolved to burn both the stables and the saloon. About this time the connection between rats and the plague began to attract great attention, and the subject of ridding the town of them became vigorously agitated.

February 7th was a clean day. The rat-catching crusade was pushed forward by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. The Pantheon saloon and stables were burned, great care being taken to prevent the fire from spreading beyond the limits designated for it. The 8th and 9th were clean days, though the call doctors were kept busy answering summonses. The rat crusade took definite form, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee recommending to the Board of Health the rat poison which afterwards achieved an undeniable notoriety. After some discussion it was decided to keep the school closed until the seriousness of the situation abated. Up to the 10th the record was fifty deaths, nine patients still in the hospital.

### Plague on Other Islands.

Plague broke out at Kahului, on Maui, this week, and there were two deaths and a suspicious case on Sunday. Armstrong Smith was pronounced out of danger and not a suspicious case on the 12th, which was a source of great joy to his friends, who feared the contagion to which he had been exposed. A great deal of discussion about pure food, new water supplies, new and complete sewer systems, street widening, new cemeteries, far from town, and a garbage crematory, went on at this time, the public feeling that the plague was nearly over and that if they did not provide for these things now they would never think of them again except tentatively until the next epidemic.

Plague at Hilo was the news of the 14th, but this did not prove to mean a serious outbreak. The next day everyone was delighted to learn that there had been no plague deaths for eight days, and the record was not broken until the 19th, after twelve clean days had passed. The long preparations for the rat crusade at last culminated in the distribution of the alleged poisoned blocks, on the 16th, with careful directions as to their use, and results were eagerly and confidently awaited.

### Rats Liked the Prison.

They came, but not just the ones that were expected. The rats fairly revelled in the new bait set before them, devoured the baited lard, samped the coming brick left "on the side," and came back for more. Such a luan hua had not been in random for many a long day. The Council of State passed a bill appropriating \$345,232.24 for a new sewer system and \$100,000 for the suppression of the plague.

### Asiatic Food stuffs.

It was at this time that the suggestion regarding the destruction of Asiatic foodstuffs came up, caused by the seeming likelihood that the numerous recent cases of plague were in some way connected therewith. This question was destined to be much more debated in the ensuing weeks, because on six consecutive Monday mornings were reports of plague cases or deaths, and these were ascribed in many quarters to the habit of Asiatics to go in for a feast of their native provisions on Saturday and Sunday.

Three deaths on the 19th gave the town the blues; but a fresh start was made the next day. Beginning with that day, the Citizens' Sanitary Committee decided to make but one sanitary inspection a day, in the afternoon; and they requested business houses to close at 3 p. m., opening at any hour they chose.

A new case of plague infection now showed itself—the Hotel stables. Two cases began there, yet the Board of Health showed an unwillingness to take any proper action. The Advertiser came out boldly and demanded that the Board should how to the line; but the Board undertook to dally with the question. No sound reason was adduced why the Hotel stables should not follow the Pantheon, and local doctors and business men came out strongly with a recommendation that these stables should burn. The Citizens' Sanitary Committee addressed a respectful but pungent letter to the Board on the matter. The Board persisted in temporizing. The feeling on the subject grew intense. It was even suggested that the Board felt that it had been burning buildings unnecessarily and meant to turn over a new leaf. At last, on February 25, a third victim from the stables decided the Board to burn them.

The twenty-sixth brought to light no new cases, nor did the twenty-seventh. The last day of February added another victim, a Chinaman from the district near the United States coal shed. Next day H. M. Levy, clerk at the Hawaiian hotel, was taken to the pest house as a suspect, and for many days it was not

(Continued on Page 3.)

# TODAY HONOLULU THROWS OFF FOUR MONTHS' SHACKLES

(Continued from Page 2.)

decided whether or no he had the plague. There were unaccountable symptoms which seemed to do away with the idea of pneumonia alone. There was another suspicious case the same day. The latter died on the second, which also died another suspect, who died the next day.

## Board Offers Reward.

On the sixth the Board decided to offer a reward of \$100 to any person, not its paid agent, who should report a genuine case of plague occurring in Honolulu. Meanwhile the rat crusade went merrily on. The last episode did not develop much usefulness, but the offer of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee to buy all rats brought to it caused the destruction of more than a thousand, and the advertiser's appeals to the public was the cause of much private action on the part of householders. The volunteer inspectors grew rather tired of their work, which seemed to be productive of no good; and the inspection was largely a farce during the month of February—at least in certain districts. It was decided to engage a force of paid inspectors to carry on this work, devoting their entire time to it. Seven clean days ended with March 10, but the first Sunday brought out another case. The twelfth was again free.

## Plague Cases Reported.

On this day the Board decided that any person who should submit to any injection of the prophylactic serum might save Honolulu for any place after remaining here for seven days, being free in the meantime to move around at his pleasure. The thirteenth was a pretty unquiet day for Dr. Wood, for on that day he took the serum, first of all, and it discomposed him pretty thoroughly. In spite of his sufferings, the serum proved popular, and large numbers of intending travellers besieged the Judiciary building to be inoculated.

Two suspicious cases dropped upon the fifteenth, and a native fell a victim on the fatal Sunday following. On the twenty-third the Advertiser began the publication of the bills incurred in suppressing the plague. These have gone on since, and have brought to light a large number of bills for cigars, whiskey, champagne, and other alleged luxuries of life. The twenty-fourth was the last day of the Board's daily sessions, and on this last occasion Dr. Wood spoke of the dangers which threaten the city in the future, in the shape of unfilitered water, incomplete sewerage system, the steady increase of contagious tuberculosis and typhoid fever and the lack of system in keeping the mortuary records. It is all nonsense to imagine that Honolulu is yet well on the road toward becoming a healthy city.

## The Last Days.

Saturday and Sunday again brought forth a suspicious case each, both of which turned out to be genuine cases of plague. On the thirtieth of March the Council of State appropriated \$250,000 more for the suppression of the plague. On the last day of March a Court of Claims was appointed to adjudicate the losses, but so far it has done no work for lack of funds which were refused by the Council of State. The last plague victim also died this day—Catherine Sullivan, making the 71st case and the 61st death.

Though replete with scares, the present month has been free from plague cases or plague deaths, and today the quarantine is lifted from this port, and Honolulu is declared a free city. The chief event of interest this month in connection with the plague has been the long and acrimonious fight waged by the Council of State against the Executive in connection with the Court of Claims. The other matter of general interest concerned the condition of H. M. Levy, the hotel clerk, who remained in the hospital until he had entirely recovered, and about whom it was never definitely stated whether or no he had the plague.

## What it Has Cost.

The epidemic has cost seventy-one lives in Hawaii, untold suffering and misery to thousands of natives and Orientals, and millions of dollars. It has been a very dreadful visitation; but if its hard-learned lessons are not forgotten great good will come out of all the suffering and loss of the last four or five months. The need most sharply emphasized was that of a new and complete sewer system. Appropriations have been made for this, and the work is under way, so that in this respect at least the city promises to put itself on a par with other cities, having among its people a large number of highly intelligent and progressive Anglo-Saxons. It is believed that this new sewer will be as good as any that could be made, and that it will be sufficiently extensive to account for all the business and residential portions of the present city, and also for its probable growth in coming years. The crying demand for a building inspector to enforce the regulations pertaining to the construction of houses and shacks also made itself heard to good purpose; and these regulations, which have lately been supplemented by fresh ones, are being rigidly enforced by Dr. Pratt, who has been deputed to see that the matter is attended to. With the cesspools all abolished, as they must be as soon as connections can be made between the new sewer and the houses, and the latter made and kept sanitary and placed far enough apart and high enough above the ground, the rise of a new Chinatown at all approaching in menace to the old is not to be apprehended.

## Must Watch Orientals.

If there is one lesson which the plague has taught more forcibly than any other, it is that the dwellings of Orientals must be constantly watched. The landlords of shacks inhabited by Chinese are apt to be tickled in their curiosity to the point of refraining from compelling their tenants to observe sanitary laws; and the Chinese are too



after the almighty dollar to devote either time or money to the task of keeping their shacks clean. They have no ideas on the subject of cleanliness, and introducing these into their minds, in the absence of facilities for surgical operations, is apt to be a long process. It can be done, however, by persuasion and patience. At least, it can be done to the extent of making them see wherein their own interests lie. If they see that they lose something by allowing their premises to accumulate filth, the idea penetrates quickly. They take in a question of policy with a readiness which does not extend to matters of abstract right and wrong, or to such purely sentimental and financial things as cleanliness and neatness. But touch their pockets and they are convinced, not reformed.

The need of an increased and improved water supply has made itself strongly felt during this long dry season, and this is already well on the way to being mended. The new pump will probably be installed at Beretania street before many weeks, and the exact size and kind of the filters for the Nuuanu water supply has been decided on. This point was not connected so closely with the plague as the others, but it came up at the same time, and was brought home by one of the conditions which made Honolulu a capital breeding place for the plague this winter—the drought.

The epidemic called attention to the large number of deaths from other diseases, especially tuberculosis, or consumption, pneumonia, and typhoid fever. During more than one of the months when the whole city was quarantined and business brought to a standstill on account of the plague, the victims of consumption and of pneumonia were in each case many more than those of plague. An enormous number of deaths from consumption occur in Honolulu every year, yet no special attention was ever given to it until the past epidemic called it up. There was no place for these people to go, since the hospitals would not receive them; but now the Victoria Hospital for incurables is getting on its feet, and a great want will be made good. This is one of the beneficent permanent institutions which have been ordained because of the plague.

## Honolulu's Hard Lesson.

Honolulu has learned in a very hard school the lesson of cleanliness, and has learned it at the time when it will do the most good and the least harm. Constant watchfulness is the only possible way to keep Chinese quarters from becoming foul and dangerous, and the need of inspecting these will never cease. We can only hope that the good citizens of Honolulu will not forget, in the days when the epidemic becomes a hazy memory, to be told about as a picturesque incident of the old Honolulu before the American influx began, what the plague has taught us, and what will come to the city again if its teachings are disregarded. It must be confessed that there are doubts on this point.

## Foremost Men in the Fight.

A review of the plague would hardly be complete without some mention of the men who have been foremost in fighting the epidemic and helping to make Honolulu a clean port. Dr. C. B. Wood has probably had more than any other man to do with the long battle in all its phases, from the fires to the examination of plague victims, and from perambulating meetings of the Board with motions passed over cesspools to journeys to Maui to put Kahului in fighting trim, and from trying the serum on himself to calling down the "Board of Health of Hawaii." He devoted himself to the battle day and night for months, and probably no Honolulu has better cause to be glad it is over.

Secretary Hendry has also had a long and trying siege, and has borne his part well. He has been Dr. Wood's right hand man through these long months, and his faithfulness and efficiency have done much toward the successful conduct of the fight.

Dr. Garvin has been one of the most earnest and zealous among the doctors engaged in the struggle. He was prominent among the call physicians, and he was the leader in the campaign in Kahului and at Hilo, at the time when the plague broke out on the other islands. One of the men who could least have been spared is Dr. Hoffmann, Government bacteriologist, whose scientific knowledge has been positively invaluable at the recent juncture. He had some of the most disagreeable work of all to do—the post-mortem examination of bodies for bacilli; and he invariably did it to the entire satisfaction of Dr. Wood and the Board of Health.

A vast amount of very important work was done by Messrs. Ballou, Thurston, Carter, Cooke, and their brethren of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Putting aside to a large extent their private business interests, these gentlemen from business and professional life devoted themselves earnestly and faithfully to their work, throwing into it an amount of zeal, energy, and enthusiasm which secured its accomplishment in the manner calculated to do the most good. They secured the services of some 300 inspectors, gave them instructions and help of all sorts, and backed up their investigations promptly and strongly. They brought to light a large number of places which needed cleaning up or tearing down, and the moral effect of the presence of their inspectors was undoubtedly excellent, both upon the Orientals and upon apprehensive natives.

Mention must also be made of Armstrong Smith, the volunteer nurse at the pest hospital, whose services were given freely just when and where they

# COMPLETE LIST OF CASES OF PLAGUE

## Particulars Concerning Deaths and Recoveries from the Disease in Honolulu.

The following is a complete list of the cases of plague in Honolulu since December 12, 1899, the date when the first case was reported. The date preceding the record of each case represents the day on which the case was reported:

- December 12: Yon Chong, m., age 22, Chinese from Wing Wo Tai's store, Nuuanu street. Body cremated.
- December 12: Makiyama, m., age 27, South Sea Islander from Queen street near Milliani street. Body cremated.
- December 18: Ethel Johnson, f., age 14, Norwegian from Iwilei. Cremated.
- December 25: Chong Mow Dow, m., age 24, Chinese from Pawaia. Cremated.
- December 25: Ah Fong, m., age 27, Chinese from Palama. Cremated.
- December 27: Chang Tai Cheong, m., age 18, Chinese from outside of Chinese hospital. Body cremated.
- December 27: Takeda Shogiro, m., age 32, Japanese from Kobayashi's, Fietel and Smith streets. Recovered.
- December 28: Maunakina, m., age 17, Hawaiian from Kalia. Body cremated.
- December 30: Kon War, m., age 40, Chinese from Pauahi and Smith streets. Cremated.
- December 31: Ah Pow, m., age 21, Chinese from Nuuanu street. Cremated.
- December 31: Quan You Quan, m., age 25, Chinese from King street, Kapaemahu. Cremated.
- December 31: Ko Chung, m., age 20, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
- December 31: Wong Hing, m., age 34, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
- January 2, 1900: Teroka, m., age 17, Japanese from Nishidai's hotel. Cremated.
- January 2: Shina, f., age 25, Japanese from Merchant street, "Blue Gate." Recovered.
- January 2: Shina's child, m., age 9 months. Recovered.
- January 3: Ah Chun, m., age 23, Chinese from Joss House on Pauahi street. Recovered.
- January 3: Chong Yuen Jin, m., age 50, Chinese from Yee Hing's shop, Beretania street. Cremated.
- January 4: Leong Yet, m., age 42, Chinese from Maunakea street. Cremated.
- January 5: Aiona, m., age 21, part Hawaiian from Board of Health stables, Kakaako. Recovered.
- January 4: Hul Py, m., age 20, Chinese from Beretania street. Cremated.
- January 6: Kahakill, m., age 19, Hawaiian from Liliha and Kunkini streets. Cremated.
- January 7: Kiwara, f., age 40, Japanese from Nuuanu street. Cremated.
- January 7: Pang Chong, m., age 72, Chinese from Block No. 10. Cremated.
- January 7: Machida, m., age 22, Japanese from Dr. Kobayashi's house. Cremated.
- January 9: Kanohi, m., age 18, Hawaiian from Board of Health stables, Kakaako. Cremated.
- January 10: Kanehoa, m., age 20, Hawaiian from Queen's Hospital (member Co. H, N. G. H.) Body cremated.
- January 11: Paulo, m., age 12, Hawaiian from mauka of Kaunakapili church. Body cremated.
- January 11: Ah Chow, m., age 45, Chinese from detention camp. Body cremated.
- January 11: Keola, m., age 40, Hawaiian from Beretania street, adjoining Kaunakapili. Body cremated.
- January 11: Ah Cum, m., age 5, Chinese from King street near Richards street. Recovered.
- January 12: Noah Kinopa, m., age 18, Hawaiian from Queen street, City Mill Co. Body cremated.
- Jan. 13: Lum Wing Sing, m., age 40, Chinese found dying at Kaunakapili. Body cremated.
- Jan. 13: Makiyama, m., age 28, Hawaiian from Moanalua near Protestant church. Body cremated.
- Jan. 13: Kala, f., age 13, Hawaiian from Kewalo, Peck's premises. Body cremated.
- Jan. 14: Wong She, f., age 63, Chinese from King and River streets. Body cremated.
- Jan. 14: Mrs. G. E. Boardman, f., age 46, American from corner Kapalani and Lunalia streets. Body cremated.
- Jan. 15: Okuba Ich, f., age 23, Japanese from Arlington hotel. Recovered.
- Jan. 16: Albert Kapahi, m., age 19, Hawaiian from River street. Body cremated.
- Jan. 17: Ah Kee, m., age 47, Chinese from near Buena Vista Hospital. Body cremated.
- Jan. 17: David Kukul, m., age 40, Hawaiian from Beretania street near River street. Body cremated.
- Jan. 17: Pang Gee Cheong, m., age

- Chinese from Maunakea near Beretania street. Body cremated.
- Jan. 18: Po Sew, m., age 43, Chinese from Block 15. Cremated.
- Jan. 18: Hermina Franz, f., age 15, German from Punchbowl and Hotel streets. Recovered.
- Jan. 18: Yon Fook, m., age 35, Chinese from in rear Beretania near Nuuanu street. Body cremated.
- Jan. 19: Kanua, f., age 20, Hawaiian from Kakaako detention camp. Body cremated.
- Jan. 20: Ah, m., age 20, half-Chinese from Achi lane. Body cremated.
- Jan. 21: Min Chong, m., age 8 months, Chinese from rear of Chinese theater. Body cremated.
- Jan. 21: Nono, m., age 23, Japanese from near Kaunakapili church. Body cremated.
- Jan. 22: Mizuno Sakewichi, m., age 27, Japanese from corner Nuuanu and Kukui streets. Body cremated.
- Jan. 23: Ng Gee, m., Chinese from Mrs. Roth's, Kinau street. Body cremated.
- Jan. 26: Quon Fat Man, m., age 35, Chinese from Wyllie and Liliha streets. Body cremated.
- Jan. 26: Emily Hiding, f., age 42, Hawaiian from Kaimuki near G. L. Pump. Body cremated.
- Jan. 28: Asagura, m., age 73, Japanese from Kalia camp. Body cremated.
- Jan. 29: Wong Chin, m., age 22, Chinese from Chinese Hospital. Body cremated.
- Feb. 2: J. Weir Robertson, m., age 6, American from Nuuanu street. Body cremated.
- Feb. 4: Gee Mui, f., age 1, Chinese from Kalia-hill. Cremated.
- Feb. 5: J. H. Hartman, m., age 35, American from Punchbowl street. Recovered.
- Feb. 5: Yamaoka, m., age 30, Japanese from corner South and Kawahina streets. Body cremated.
- Feb. 19: Mary Kaahue, f., age 24, Hawaiian-Chinese from rear of U. S. Government coal sheds. Body cremated.
- Feb. 19: Ah Chong, m., age 24, Chinese from King street near Waikiki road. Body cremated.
- Feb. 19: Ah Hung, m., age 24, Chinese from Hotel stables. Body cremated.
- Feb. 24: Ah Sing, m., age 18, Chinese from Hotel stables. Body cremated.
- Feb. 28: Kee Mung, m., age 48, Chinese from rear of U. S. Government coal sheds. Body cremated.
- March 2: Lee Ling, m., age 25, Chinese from Kamehameha IV. road. Body cremated.
- March 11: Ah Jan, m., age 20, Chinese from near Onahu jail. Body cremated.
- March 16: Seu Kam, m., age 28, Chinese from Iwilei near Onahu prison. Recovered.
- March 18: Edward Hainakani Kahookano, m., age 32, Hawaiian from Young street near Aloha lane. Body cremated.
- March 24: John Hurley, m., age 50, Britisher from Vineyard street. Body cremated.
- March 25: Yamasaka, m., age 23, Japanese from Kakaako. Body cremated.
- March 31: Catherine Sullivan, f., age 13, from Liliha street. Body cremated.

## SMALL NEWS OF ISLAND OF MAUI

SPRECKELSVILLE, Maui, April 22.—Mr. W. S. Doie is leaving here to take up a position as civil engineer at the Wailua plantation, Oahu. The regular service of trains on the Kahului Railroad again commenced to run this morning and everybody and his wife were glad—especially the wife. The long interval of inaction forced by the plague visitation has not only been a severe loss to the Railroad company, but a serious inconvenience to the public at large. Considerable improvements to the wharf accommodated on at Kilauea are contemplated. If soundings prove the feasibility of the scheme, it seems likely that Kilauea will be the first port outside of Honolulu at which deep water vessels will be able to load and unload directly at the wharf. Near Nahiku on this island considerable work is being done on the roads by contractors. The labor is mostly made up of runaway contract men from the plantations. Now these improvements are being made out of taxes of which the sugar planters pay at least nine-tenths—either directly or indirectly. The way have the strange spectacle of the planters allowing themselves to be robbed of the labor, for which they have paid large sums of money in passages from Japan, by the men who are spending the planters' taxes. Of course while prosperous times last they can perhaps afford to wink at these things; but it seems remarkable that their organization is not strong enough to prevent them.

## "JACK" ATKINSON HOME. Is a Convalescent from an Attack of Malaria at Wailuku.

"Jack" Atkinson, after a long siege of illness on Maui, is back in Honolulu again, arriving on the Claudine, and is rapidly convalescing. He was accompanied here by his sister, Mrs. A. M. Brown, who went to Wailuku to nurse him when he was ill in the Wailuku hospital of malaria. As superintendent of the quarantine camp at Kahului, Mr. Atkinson made it a model one in every respect, his association with the kerosene warehouse camp in Honolulu having given him all the pointers necessary to place the Maui camp in fine shape upon his arrival. He has none but words of praise for the Maui people, whom he says gave him every assistance necessary to clean out the plague at Kahului. Even the people in his charge were entirely satisfied with their peculiar lot and few complaints were heard.

## 'Permission Granted.

The necessary permission for the holding of the Republican mass meeting in the Drill Shed on Wednesday evening has been granted by Col. Jones and Minister Mott-Smith.

## A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.

In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Beel, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times, says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best on the market." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mrs. James Campbell, Cecil Brown and J. O. Carter have been appointed by Judge Sullivan as temporary administrators of the estate of the late James Campbell.

Veterinary Elliott of Oia plantation is visiting in this city.

# Pacific Hardware Company, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Visitors to the Universal Exposition of 1900 at Paris will be welcome at the pavilion of the Vacuum Oil Co., where the use of competent stenographers, telegraph and telephone facilities and the "Bureau of Information" located therein will be placed at their service.

## The use of the Vacuum Oils

is steadily increasing all over the world.

600 W Mineral Cylinder Oil, "the oil that lubricates the most," Red V Cylinder Oil, Valvoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Arctic Ammonia Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil. CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Atlantic Red Engine Oil, Capital Cylinder Oil, Summer Black Carbox Oil.

## General Merchandise and Plantation Supplies

has been augmented by large invoices, which have arrived during the past three months and we have added to our lines Plumbing Goods of the most approved patterns.

Call and examine our Stock. Correspondence will have prompt and careful attention.

J. H. &amp; CO.—J. H. &amp; CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOIPE'S.

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the lowest market—known you know. One chair may be had at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

## We have in stock Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## THE COLOR LINE REVEALED.

When the Advertiser informs an anxious community whether it is the organ of the Republicans, Democrats, Populists, or the Family Compact and simple, the Independent will state what we are at—Independent.

It is a bargain. As soon as Hawaii acquires the right to take part in American politics and the fact is made known here, the Advertiser will print its platform. There will be no surprises in it, as attentive readers of these columns know pretty well where and upon what the paper is likely to stand.

So far as the Royalist organ is concerned, we do not believe that it needs to make any clearer explanation of its own attitude than is embraced in the accompanying text. This is from yesterday's issue:

The residents belonging to the Republican party will meet on Wednesday, next for the purpose of organizing. It is rumored that the meeting is the result of a caucus presided over by P. C. Jones, whose affiliation to the Republican party has frequently been demonstrated—since he dropped the Democrats. We expect that within a few weeks an effort will be made to organize the Democratic party, with some disgruntled Republican at its head. If the "spiel" amuses the boys let them go at it; we simply warn the Hawaiian party to stand aloof and decline to pledge themselves to any combination with which they can have no possible business or sympathy. The large majority of the men who will vote at the first Territorial election has no reason to take part in the national politics of the Republic, with which they are not yet acquainted. Their efforts must simply be to secure a Legislature which will look after the best interests of our Territory, which will protect the citizens of the Territory against encroachments of trusts, corporations and adventurers, and which will at all times remember that Hawaii shall be for the Hawaiians.

If this does not mean a color line or at least a Royalist division it means nothing at all. If there is to be a "Hawaiian party" having neither interest nor sympathy with Republicans or Democrats and which is alone intent upon keeping Hawaii for the Hawaiians, then the warning this paper gave a few days ago was sounded none too soon.

Once more we say: If color is ever to rule Hawaii—which God forbid!—that color must be white. If any kind of politics is to govern here it must be American politics.

## REPUBLICANISM IN HAWAII.

The Republican party can appeal for votes in these islands on persuasive grounds. One argument in its favor is that the development of new possessions is the peculiar care of the party which has committed itself to the ideas of political and geographical expansion and that the Democracy, to prove expansion a failure, will naturally do what it can to retard such development. In other words, if Hawaii wants to go ahead and become a State it must look to the Republican party for the motive power. All it can expect from any other party are obstacles.

What is needed to keep these islands industrially prosperous? If any one thing, it is the adhesion of the United States to the protective tariff, by which the sugar of all foreign countries is made to pay a duty in the American market. The Republican party stands as the protector of that duty; the Democratic party professes the doctrine of free trade. Give the latter control of the Government and sugar will go on the free list, where upon the prosperity of every man in Hawaii must be cut down as was that of every man in the United States, except the Sheriff and the pawnbroker, during the era of Cleveland and low duties.

For the sake of new benefits it is to the interest of Hawaii to stay with the dominant party. If a Democrat goes from a Territory to a Republican Congress he can get nothing in the way of appropriations. Since 1856 the Republicans have controlled the House thirteen times or twenty-six years in all and they have governed it and the Senate uninterruptedly since 1895. The chance that they will carry it in next fall's elections and that a Republican President will also be chosen is one that cannot safely be ignored. In that event it will be all-important, if Hawaiian harbors are to be improved and public buildings erected, that the Hawaiian Delegate in Congress should have Republican credentials. A Democrat there would be a nonentity; a member of the proposed "National Hawaiian Party" would be worse than a nonentity. Neither could get substantial recognition of any kind.

The one argument used for the Democracy is that it would give the native Hawaiian the means of local revenge. But it would not and it could not. Such promises are dead sea apples which break to ashes in the grasp. The Democratic party is committed to the rule of the white man wherever he

## THE AFTERMATH OF THE PLAGUE.

The visitation of the bubonic plague, now happily past, has been one of the blackest events in the history of Honolulu. For the better part of four months business was stagnant and the city under strict quarantine. In all, some seventy persons were attracted by the disease, of whom almost sixty died. The whole of Chinatown and many infected houses in other parts of the city were wiped out. The temper of the people and the attitude was so severely that both will have more confidence in each other hereafter. The need of giving the city a thorough cleaning up, the horrible consequences of allowing filth to accumulate underground, even in a city built on this marvellously porous subsoil, and the urgent need of a complete sewer system, were brought home to the people with such terrible force that radical measures have been put into operation for keeping the city clean in the future. Though it has caused regrettable hardship to thousands of people, especially to those least able to bear it, the plague, since it has caused a general awakening to the crying need of cleanliness, must not be regarded as an unmitigated evil.

Had we slumbered on in fancied security above the volcano, it might have burst forth at a much worse time, when it would have done infinitely more damage. Honolulu has a great past behind it, and a history marked by striking events and crises boldly met and wisely overcome; but it is on the threshold of a much greater future, and we may indeed be thankful that the plague did not delay its coming until a year or two later, when newcomers from the Mainland had poured in and all kinds of new enterprises were well under way. The consequences would then have been far more serious commercially, and the difficulties and complications much greater. Honolulu was in an interim last December, waiting for the passage of the Hawaiian bill to go forward with energy and an impetus vastly increased over that of former years. Since the plague had to come, it was better that it should come when it did; and let us hope its hard lessons have been well learned.

The retrospect is not all dark. The destruction of Chinatown, a hotbed of disease, aside from the suffering it inflicted on the homeless ones, was an amazingly good thing for the city at large. We have tested the official energy and the scientific knowledge at our disposal, and we have had a superb chance to see in operation that matter-of-fact altruism for which the city is distinguished among those who know her. We know now what volunteers among our people will endure and sacrifice to serve her in time of need, and we are stronger in the knowledge. The citizens have been tried like the safes in the Chinatown fire, and we know which make we prefer. Intelligent acquaintance with the conditions of the city's life has been spread, to our great advantage, among all classes of the people, and such knowledge goes to the making of good citizens. We know better where we stand and what we can do and how things must be managed in future, and just how far Asiatic homes must be looked after. Honolulu has a great future before it, as even its critics admit; and in the days when our population is mounting well up towards the 100,000 mark we shall look back and be glad that the scourge came before the city's new era really set in, and taught us as we never should have learned it otherwise the vital need of municipal and domestic cleanliness, and put us on our guard against the Orient and the possibilities that may come out of it, and welded us together more firmly in our knowledge of civic needs and duties in a community composed and situated as this is.

We have demonstrated to the satisfaction of fair-minded people that we can meet a great crisis without needless alarm or excitement, look at it squarely, deal with it as with an important matter in our daily lives, and come out of it triumphant. Despite a few amusing items among the bills incurred in the suppression of the plague, we have demonstrated that we can engage in a long struggle with a deadly and secret disease without official corruption or incompetence, without suppressing facts from the knowledge of the public, and without undue extravagance. The plague came and we conquered it, and now it has gone and we have put the city in the way of becoming free from places in which it can in future find a foothold. We can now rejoice with good reason and with abundant justification, for we have fought and won a hard battle, proved our strength, learned the sources of our weakness, and taken to heart the sore lessons of this great adversity. Best of all, we have done all this in a manner which commands universal respect, alike for our wisdom, for our sound common sense, for our straightforwardness, and for the honesty and cleanliness of our methods.

The Advertiser must emphasize once more the need of learning the sanitary lessons which have been taught and applying them in future. After a Hawaiian epidemic there is usually a reaction which leaves the way open for another one. People tire of "these everlasting precautions" and do not willingly turn their minds to the unpleasant past. The instinct of economy also asserts itself and the expenses of sanitary enforcement are cut down. Finally the languor of the tropics descends upon all alike and our sleep way we leave public sanitation to chance or to officials sleepier than ourselves.

No one supposed when the cholera epidemic was over that Honolulu would ever be permitted to become filthy again; yet in less than a year Chinatown was an offence to eye and nostril and in four years it was a place of appalling sights and smells. The wonder is that the cholera did not reappear; but the bubonic plague came instead to give us a taste of variety. Are we to repeat this history? Is the Oriental quarter, wherever it may be, to once more endanger the health of the city? Are our householders and business men to awake some morning to the need of another quarantine and another long fight? It will depend upon their vigilance, for despite sewers and new building rules the plague may land here from any transient vessel and if it finds overcrowded tenements and garbage-laden soil and freshly crowded city cemeteries, the yellow flag will once again be raised and the flames of funeral pyres relighted.

Eternal vigilance is the price of public health in every tropic seaport. That, briefly expressed, is for us the chiefest lesson of the plague.

may be and in the South it has established him, whatever the paucity of his votes, as ruler of the State. Here as there the influence of the Democracy would be thrown against the rule of the brown-skinned aborigine. In company with the Tillmans and Daniels and Blackburns and Pettuses of the South the native Hawaiian would be painfully out of place. It is not for him to invite exclusion from the suffrage even if he comes to deserve it.

Republicanism is the word for Hawaii. In no other shibboleth can these islands find the promise of continued well-being and the pledge of commercial, political and agricultural progress.

After election Admiral Dewey will have plenty of time to resume his accustomed politics.

The local plague is stamped out. Whether we get a new visitation from Australia or the Orient depends on the fidelity of the Port Physician, the precautions taken at the wharves against rats and the care with which the Government supervises the sanitation of the town.

The protection of Honolulu against rats is still important, but a definite policy is lacking. With the discharge of the rat-catcher the special crusade may be said to have ended. Unless it is deemed desirable to let the rats multiply and replenish the wharves and attics, something ought to be done in the way of a permanent campaign against them. We still believe that the true way to rid Honolulu and other seaports of the group of the rodent pest is to make it worth the while for people to hunt rats for the reward, though if anything comes of the French experiments intended to destroy the vermin by inoculation, all the better for us.

Mark Hanna had a long rest while the Democrats were peppering Alger, but there are indications that he is going to have that target feeling soon.

Every Republican on the Island of Oahu who wants a party organized and not a faction which takes the party name, should be present at the drilled-on on Wednesday evening prepared to have his say.

The Hawaiian flag will soon disappear from the sea and from a certain class of public buildings but it need not be laid aside altogether. Each State and Territory of the Union is entitled to a flag of its own for use upon State or Territorial property and to be carried with the Stars and Stripes by the militia on parade. Very likely, in the interests of historical continuity the ensign of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Republic will be readopted as our Territorial insignia.

The Independent now says that its "Hawaiian National Party" which is going to have nothing to do with Republicans or Democrats, will contain at least half the white voters. Evidently the anti-haole idea with which the movement began, did not work out well in the wash. What the Royalist paper now proposes is a sort of Tory organization to perpetuate the memories of the Lost Cause and get even with the annexationists, meanwhile rewarding with office the friends of the Queen, regardless of color. It is a very pretty scheme and will doubtless attract due notice in Congress when the organic law of Hawaii comes up for amendment. We feel free to predict that running politics here in a way to ignore Republicans and Democrats and to wreak monarchical revenge will prove to be an expensive and hazardous undertaking.

## "The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond. No thorn in this point.

Scrofula—"I was almost bedfast with scrofula and catarrh. Had no appetite. Hood's Sarsaparilla soon made me stronger, and later all the sores disappeared and catarrh stopped." Nellie Coman, Des Moines, Iowa.

Can Eat—"Was tired out, had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It built me right up and I can eat heartily." Etta M. Hager, Athol, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the most terrible and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dewey is the only Democrat he ever supported for office.

Hawaiian stamps and Hawaiian money will soon be out of circulation. Make your collections now.

Senator Clark of Montana and Representative Roberts of Utah are prominent society people who are spending the spring months at the well-known resorts on Salt River.

Rabbi Levy's idea of making a "white slave" is to move a laborer from a place where he is getting ten cents a day without board to where he obtains a contract for steady work at fifty cents a day and found.

The statement made by a visiting journalist that San Francisco has had twenty-five cases of plague and that business men have united to repress the news, accords with much that comes from the Coast in private letters.

Parties that want to ignore American politics on American soil and restore the politics of a discarded monarchy suggest the proverb that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Congress is experimenting with Hawaii now and if it finds that it has, by the present form of suffrage, put Americanism here at the mercy of its foes, that body will not be long in making amends for the blunder.

A Hawaiian Delegate in Congress will have \$5,000 per year salary, \$1,200 for a clerk, who may be a member of his family, and will be able to collect mileage for each session of about \$1,000. He will have no vote and probably the Speaker will not let him have a voice. His chief business will be to run around the Departments and solicit jobs for the boys.

The earthquakes in Southern California were closely followed, as might have been expected, by seismic disturbances in another quarter of the world. One earthquake starts another and so the commotion goes on like the falling of a row of bricks. The chances are more than good that the next Coast mail will bring further news from old Enceladus.

It is rather late in the day to revive the fake about Governor Roosevelt calling President McKinley a "toy chocolate man." Ten days ago the Advertiser printed Governor Roosevelt's denial and the college president to whom the New York Executive was said to have made the remark also denies complicity. Such anecdotes belong in the annals of the political silly season.

As the "Idolized Garibaldian," Wilcox, will soon be home, the gas tank ought to be made ready and the pot dog put on extra rations. Wilcox, it is understood, will organize the Native Hawaiian Party and give the Annexationists—for whom he spoke in the drilled-in 1893—particular fits. It is not decided what office Wilcox wants for his trouble, but the remark of an "Afro-American" paper at Washington that he is to be Hawaii's Delegate in Congress augurs a lively time later on for the new "Moses" of the native party who also has Congressional aspirations.

Bryan will get the nomination but it looks at this distance as if McKinley would beat him by a larger majority than before. Prosperity is the Republican strong card which the Democrats have nothing of much value to play against. Anti-expansion means a gain to the Republicans of ten Democratic votes where one anti-Imperialist, Mugwump Republican ballot will be lost; and as for the anti-trust issue, it can be readily shown from the records of Congress and State Legislatures that the Republicans have done more than any other party to repress them and are in the way of doing even better things. Viewing these facts in the light of the Republican success since 1896 in State and local elections where national politics figured and is difficult to find any circumstance which warrants the expectation of Democratic victory.

## PLAGUE PILKIA PAU LOA

Doctors Will Rest While Other Businesses Boom.

## HEALTH BOARD CHANGES

Lone Chinaman Still in Quarantine. Only Six Inspectors Now. Pest House Closed.

General relaxation in health departments and a great revival in business circles characterized the day following the passing of the quarantine cloud. Board of Health officials found yesterday for the most part a day of peace and quiet. Relieved of the strain of the quarantine period, they could take their ease and go back in their minds over the events of interest of the last few exciting months in the history of Honolulu.

One man, however, was kept pretty busy all day, and that was Private Secretary Hendry. Everybody who had any business at health headquarters talked to Hendry, and last night that gentleman was hoarse through answering questions. Most of the questions were useless ones, too, as the raising of the quarantine had already settled them. A great number of Chinese and Japanese wanted their prophylactic certificates endorsed, showing that seven days had elapsed since they took the serum. Hendry stamped the documents to satisfy all parties, telling the orientals at the same time that the papers were superfluous, since the city was no longer in quarantine.

The board room at headquarters will remain open all day for the present, as there is considerable back business to be attended to. President Wood, who has returned to his private practice, will not be seen at the board's office as often as heretofore, attending only as necessity requires.

Although the quarantine is past, Dr. Wood will by no means practice less precaution in those matters where precautions are necessary. Ships from the plague infected ports will be very carefully watched, and everything possible will be done to protect Honolulu from a possible recurrence of the epidemic.

There are still some things to remind people very forcibly of what they have just passed through. The fences around the burnt district, for instance, are a constant reminder of the sanitary fires and what brought them about. Nor will these barriers be removed until it is safe to do so. The special committee appointed by the Board of Health to examine the soil of these districts is still at work. Dr. Hoffman has not yet completed the bacteriological investigation. As has already been stated, no plague bacilli have been discovered in the soil of supposedly infected localities up to the present time. Property owners and business men interested are anxiously awaiting the raising of the tabu on the burnt districts.

Dr. Wood stated yesterday that much more work was entailed in the examination of the soil than could be imagined by a layman, and that it might be several days before the special committee reported, although the matter was being hastened as much as possible.

Another reminder of the plague is the Aala warehouse. People are still calling there daily for their belongings and taking them away as fast as they are fumigated and identified. The detention camps are now all closed with the exception of the battery camp, where Seu Kam, the recovered plague patient from Iwilei, was removed to on Saturday from the pest house. Seu Kam is the only quarantined individual in the Hawaiian Islands today, but it is deemed advisable to keep him apart for a little while to come. Caretaker de Graves and Seu Kam are alone at the battery camp. Seu Kam contracted bubonic plague about six weeks ago; he is entirely recovered.

Yesterday a vast amount of furniture and similar material was carted from Kailhi and other camps and stored in the drill shed, where it will await sale at public auction. The Board of Health washed its hands of Kailhi camp last night.

The pest house, or plague hospital, is now closed up; no one is staying there, and it is probable that the place will be destroyed by fire.

Twenty-four paid inspectors were paid what was due them and relieved of further duties yesterday; six men and the head inspector now compose the force. It will be the duty of this body of inspectors to watch very closely the Asiatic element here. The greatest number of plague cases appeared among the Chinese; these people are the least clean of any nationality, according to the experience of the post-mortems, and need more than any others, a constant and close surveillance. Iwilei, Kewalo and Kakaako will demand the greatest thoroughness in supervision, and it is to keep familiar with the conditions in such places and to report all nuisances, that the seven inspectors are kept on.

Dr. Wood intends that Honolulu shall be put in and kept in a sanitary condition, and to that end he has approved of the following six men to continue as paid inspectors under a head inspector: A. W. Neeley, Fred, L. Leslie, F. H. Sharp, J. L. Wheeler, S. J. Harris and T. W. Carroll.

Neeley was one of the first of the paid inspectors and was formerly connected with the kerosene warehouse. Leslie was at first a volunteer and was recommended by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee. Sharp has been help-

ing Theodore Richards at Kailhi Camp No. 2 and was recommended by A. M. Brown. Wheeler has done work in Chinatown and was at one time guarding the notorious block No. 25. Harris has been connected with Kailhi camp and Carroll was recommended by the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and Dr. Day.

It is expected that if the inspectors are continued on permanently, that they will be commissioned and presented with the Board of Health badges and perhaps furnished later with uniforms.

Call physicians have returned to private practice. Dr. Jobe was the last one to go, and he will open an office somewhere in this city.

Dr. Hoffmann will now busy himself as the Board of Health's bacteriologist and with the Kailhi receiving station for leprosy. J. D. McVeigh has the quarantine station to look after.

## WHITE LABOR SCARCITY

It is claimed by the sugar planters that effort has been made to procure the necessary proportion of white labor on the plantations. The law requires that ten per cent of the laborers so employed must be white. Yesterday J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, W. M. Giffard, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swaney, J. F. Hackfeld, J. B. Castle, C. Holte and Geo. R. Robertson, trustees of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, met at the Cabinet and waited on the President.

The sugar directors believed that they had failed to meet the requirements in the labor question through the action of United States officials. They questioned whether the bonds which they were under should be enforced against them. Although the matter was freely discussed, no decision was arrived at. It is said that the bonds in question amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

## FROM MAUI

News of Affairs on That Island.

Telephone Company Making Many Improvements—Japanese Labor Troubles Over.

MAUI, April 28.—During Tuesday afternoon, the 24th, a meeting of the stockholders of the Maui Telephone Co. took place at Pala postoffice. It was determined to raise the capital stock from \$18,000 to \$20,000, and to sell the 200 shares to be issued at \$15 each, pro rata, to stockholders. With the \$2,000 thus obtained the following improvements are to be immediately made: New lines are to be laid from Hana to Keanae, Hana to Kipahulu, Pala to Makawao, Pala through the Kula region, Lahaina to Olowalu, Wailuku to Maunaloa, and a trunk line from Wailuku to Pala. The Kahului central office, which has recently been in the detention camp, is to be removed to Wailuku. The old Kahului central building is inside the iron fence and the Sanitary Committee will not permit it to be used again. They have torn down the stable attached to the premises. Superintendent E. B. Carley has obtained the lease of a house adjoining the residence of A. N. Keopokal and formerly occupied by Benj. Lyons. This house will be the new Wailuku "central."

Sixty new instruments of the best patent and four switchboards of the latest design for the central offices at Pala, Hana, Lahaina and Wailuku have been ordered.

There are 255 telephones now in use by the company's subscribers and thirty more are ordered. The stock last sold at auction brought \$16.10 per share—par value \$19. The Maui Telephone Company is surely a prosperous institution.

## The Trouble is Over.

Everything is serene again among the Japanese laborers on Olowalu and Lahaina plantations. The appealed case was to have been tried by Circuit Judge Kalua at Lahaina on the 25th, has been amicably settled. Olowalu Japanese and Manager Haneberg have settled their difficulties out of court and the Orientals are at work again.

## Small Notes.

Tonight, the 28th, Spreckelsville residents give a dance at Spreckelsville Hall in compliment to Manager and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie. It is said that it is to commemorate the 25th anniversary of their wedding day, though this is not generally mentioned. A large number of invitations has been given.

During Monday afternoon, the 23d, eighteen persons attended the teachers' meeting in the Makawao school house. Miss Nellie Crook gave a model lesson from the Second Reader and Miss Fleming critically discussed eighty-one lines of "Evangeline."

Manager A. Hocking sailed from Nahu to Kahului this week in a canoe. To such straits have Hana people been driven recently when they catch a steamer for Honolulu.

Peter Joseph's schooner, which was cast high and dry on Kahului beach by the heavy seas of last week, still remains there. It is reported that her hull is badly worm-eaten.

During the week two cases of criminal assault have caused excitement in Makawao police circles.

During Wednesday and Thursday Kihel had a downpour of rain. All the gulches were running full of water.

J. P. Bowler of Honolulu is engaged at Kihel plantation.

Weather—Frequent rains in Middle Maui.

A great many men are anxious to secure positions on the custom house force under the new appropriation. A long list of names is on file in that department and when the positions are ready there will be no lack of men to fill them. Guards are paid sixty dollars a month and it isn't all play either to earn that amount, as the men now holding jobs in the branch of the Government service will testify.

# CABINET IN SESSION

Bishop Museum Will Get  
Royal Relics.

## SHAW TO VISIT ISLANDS

Fort Street to be Extended and Ala-  
pai Street Widened—Other  
Minor Notes.

In the Cabinet yesterday the proposed sale of general effects of the Executive building not in general use by the Government was discussed. These articles, which were household furniture, silverware and other articles used by the Royal family prior to the overthrow, appear to be in the way of the present officials. The sale will partake of the nature of a house-cleaning for the new Governor and his officers. Mr. Damon has turned over to the Minister of the Interior a list of all the plateware now in his custody and which he thought could be disposed of to advantage.

Minister Mott-Smith has in his possession some valuable books of the personal records of the Royal family, and gifts to Kalakaua from foreign lands. These he believes are deteriorating for lack of care, most of them lying around loose in the various offices, and he considers it wise to place the best of these books in the Bishop Museum. Ministers Mott-Smith and Damon were appointed a committee by the Executive to look into the matter and confer with the trustees of the Bishop Museum as to which books they prefer.

Minister Young announced that Government Veterinary Surgeon Shaw was to proceed to Hawaii with instructions to make a thorough examination of all animals on the big island as to glanders, and other diseases which he has already reported on to the Government. He will proceed to Hilo direct and begin his examination on Oahu plantation and then move on to the windward coast, and take in every ranch and plantation. His trip will cover about four weeks, and his report on the condition of the animals will be of general interest. The spread of glanders in these islands has become a serious matter, inasmuch as the Veterinary has reported that it could not be stamped out in the living animals. A petition signed by a number of citizens residing in the vicinity of Fort street and the proposed extension thereof, was read. They ask that the immediate extension of the street be proceeded with in accordance with surveys already completed. It was voted by the Cabinet that the Minister of Interior be authorized to proceed with the extension of Fort street as soon as the funds are available and arrangements can be made for securing the land.

While discussing the widening of streets, it was voted also that the Minister of Interior be authorized to make arrangements for the widening of Ala-pai street, taking an average of ten feet on each side from the property-owners for that purpose. Work has already been begun along Mr. Atherton's property on that street.

The Cabinet also authorized the Minister of Interior to call immediately for tenders, in Honolulu only, for such high-lift pump as will be most desirable to place in the Beretania street pumping station. This is in accordance with the appropriation made by the Council of State for the installment of an auxiliary pump.

Action on the application of Chas. David for a light wine and beer license at Waialua was deferred.

A communication from the Board of Health, dated yesterday, in regard to discontinuing the detention camps, was read, but no action was taken.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 23. No. 248—M. Ferreira to W. F. Hardy, piece land, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$350.

No. 249—J. R. de Souza and wife to M. Ferreira, piece land, Kokomo, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$300.

No. 351—J. Kubeleloa to A. de S. Pomba, one-third interest in R. P.'s 3123, 3128, 1145 and 1517, Oahu, Waikapa, Maui. Consideration \$400.

No. 352—A. S. Pamba to Wailuku Sugar Co., one-third interest in R. P.'s 3123, 3128, 1145 and 1517, Oahu, Waikapa, Maui. Consideration \$400.

No. 353—Wailuku Sugar Co. to A. S. Pamba, 54-109 acre, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$15,500.

No. 354—Kalakaua to J. M. Kealoha, one piece land Honolulu; R. P.'s 1622, 1623, 1145 and 1517, Oahu, Waikapa, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 355—J. M. Kealoha and wife et al. to Mrs. Kapea Kalakaua, one piece land Honolulu R. P. 1622, 1623, 1145 and 1517, Oahu, Waikapa, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 356—F. M. Barnhart and husband (W. O.) to W. Norton, lot 22, block J, Kaplanian Park addition, Honolulu. Consideration \$85.

No. 357—Punial to N. Kaahue, kuleana 10696, Makawili, Kauai. Consideration \$150.

April 24. No. 358—C. S. Desky to Orpheum Co., Ltd., piece land Fort street, Honolulu. Consideration \$67,500; mortgage \$15,500.

No. 359—A. T. Bannister to W. Wright, 200 ft. R. P. 4976, kuli, 1049, Kailua, Honolulu. Consideration \$400.

No. 360—C. Winam, tr., to F. G. E. Walker, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, block 8C; lots 6, 9 to 20, inclusive, 23, 24, block 9B, Kapahulu, Honolulu. Consideration \$810.

April 25. No. 361—W. Savidge, tr., and wife to W. F. Thompson, lot 3, R. P. 3652, Kailua, Honolulu. Consideration \$400.

No. 362—S. H. and wife to Wailuku

Agricultural Co. Ltd., interest in Gr. 253 and other lands, Wailuku, Oahu. Consideration \$1,100.

No. 363—Kamien to J. Kaholohoi, R. P. 2088, kuli, 2118, Palama-uka, Honolulu. Consideration \$25.

No. 364—Kamien and wife to J. Kaholohoi, R. P. 2088, kuli, 2118, Palama-uka, Honolulu. Consideration \$25.

April 26. No. 365—David Kupieka to Harry Brown, R. P. 5622, kuli, 7263, Hau, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration \$60.

No. 366—W. C. Achi and wife to W. R. Castle, tr., R. P. 7739, Mahole award 55, Ahupua of Kahe 'IV', S. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$25,000.

No. 367—C. S. Desky, tr., and wife to W. R. Lewis, lots 135, 36, block 12, Kewalo tract, Honolulu. Consideration \$650.

## Brought in the Money.

For the first time in about five months Judge Hookano and Deputy Sheriff Fernandez came in from Ewa. The quarantine has kept them from getting into Honolulu before this. The cash fines of the District Court over which the judge presides, and which have been accumulating since the beginning of the plague were brought in and turned over to the marshal.

## BULL FIGHTING

Does it Still Exist in  
Hawaii?

The Head of the Toledo Humane  
Society Makes Inquiry of  
President Dole.

The following is a letter received by President Dole from the President of The American Humane Association at Toledo, Ohio, and handed to us to answer:

Toledo, Ohio, March 22d, 1900.

To His Excellency, The President of the Hawaiian Islands.

Dear Sir:—The American Humane Association, an association of about 200 societies, located in the principal cities of the United States, who have for their object, the protection of children and animals from cruelty, and whose Agents and Officers are authorized by the laws of several states in which they exist, to interfere where such cruelty is enacted or permitted, and who disseminate their doctrine by the distribution of literature upon the subject of kindness to, and the proper treatment of children and animals, and by efforts to have enacted wholesome and proper laws for their protection, is desirous of doing what it may properly do, to assist in the improvement of the condition of children and animals in the Islands of Hawaii.

We therefore address this letter to you and ask if you will not see that by some person properly qualified, we may have a dissertation upon the subject named, setting forth:

First—The condition of children generally in the Hawaiian Islands.

The parental government of children, how far effected by natural affection, and how far by force. What are the methods and extent of their punishment? Have any laws been in existence, and do they now exist, protecting children from cruelty of parents, masters or guardians? Do children suffer from the indolence or inebriety of parents, and if so, in what way and to what extent?

Second—What is the general condition of dumb animals, including in the term "animals" domestic fowl, in the Islands? Does bull fighting continue? If so, to what extent and do any laws exist for its regulation or prohibition? What other sports, if any, are entered into involving cruelty or torture to dumb animals, and what, if any laws exist for their regulation or prohibition? How are dumb animals generally treated by owners and drivers? Are there any laws enforced for the punishment of cruelty to animals? How are animals and fowl moved in transit, and are there any laws protecting them from cruelty while in transit, or while they are exposed for sale? In what way may the condition of animals, including fowl, be improved, and what may we do to best assist in such improvement?

Third—Do any societies for the protection of children or animals exist in the Islands at this time? If so, will you please furnish us with the names of such societies, their location, and name of officers?

Fourth—Do any periodicals exist in the Islands devoted to, especially friendly to the work of inculcating the spirit of kindness to children and animals? If so, please give location and name.

To say that an answer to this communication from yourself would be read with great pleasure at our next annual meeting, is putting it mildly. If that may not be, we shall be most highly pleased with an answer from any one whom you may enlist to make it for us. I am,

Yours most truly,  
JAMES M. BROWN,  
President.

(Mr. Brown asks whether bull fighting continues in these Islands. From the tone of his letter it is evident that he copied a letter written for the Philippines or intended the one written to President Dole, for Spain.—Editor.)  
The Humane Educator.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with dysentery and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# HILO'S HARBOR

## Breakwater on Blonde Reef Possible.

Plan for Increasing the Capacity of  
the Port Proposed by  
a Writer.

In 1825 the English ship Blonde, Lord Byron commanding, dropped anchor in the pretty harbor of Hilo, on the southeast coast of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group lately annexed to the United States.

In honor of this visit the bay was given the name of the commander of the Blonde, the shoal guarding the entrance being named Blonde Reef. From that time the harbor has been noted as one of the most picturesque, the city of Hilo the most charming, of any in the group, its wondrous scenery and climate once enjoyed never forgotten; a visit there ever looked back to with longings to return.

To within a very recent period Hilo has been looked upon and sometimes casually referred to as an outlying feeder to the city and port of Honolulu, the capital, the most important harbor of the group, Honolulu, under the old order of things was in the Islands what Paris was formerly to France. Imports and exports to and from the whole group were received and shipped there; all taxes and government monies were sent to its treasury, to be in part returned to other points as roads, bridges, etc.

But annexation promises to change all that. New men, controlling new capital and expanding old industries, look at the ports of the several islands with an eye single to their local interests and requirements.

And to the constantly increasing number of residents whose business interests lie in Hawaii, Byron's Bay and Hilo are the natural center from which to operate. A glance at a map shows that harbor to be 200 miles nearer the Pacific coast than any other in the group. Of the 60 plantations and mills on the islands, producing in 1898 \$20,000,000 of sugar, valued at over \$15,000,000—26 mills and plantations in the vicinity of Hilo produced \$3,500,000 worth, double what they did in 1897. The other part in the group showing an increase being that of Kahului on Maui.

Within a radius of 24 miles of Hilo lies a great coffee district; there have been taken up in that area for that industry 22,500 acres of land by over 200 individual growers. Nothing can exceed the beauty of a well ordered coffee plantation, and there is but one industry that equals coffee growing for pleasure, health and wealth, and that is the growing of table grapes as carried on in the coast range of California.

Dense, impenetrable forests of the valuable koa wood clothe the mountain slopes rising behind Hilo, while the great volcano of Kilauea, and snow-capped Mauna Loa, besides other features of importance, add interest to the surroundings.

The gradual shoaling of the ocean as it approaches Byron's Bay marks this as the one practicable route over which to lay the cable that must in the future connect the Hawaiian Islands immediately with their home government; and this alone will make Hilo the most important port of call in the Pacific.

But it is not so much the provinces of this article to enlarge upon the advantages of Hilo as regards location and trade as it is to point out the importance of our having more than one port in the Islands.

In view of the fact that more than once the presence of contagious disease in the harbor of Honolulu has made it necessary to cut off virtually all communication with the group, it is evident there should be one other port, at least, open and ready for vessels of all kinds and nationalities.

The imports and exports to and from each of the four large islands are of sufficient importance to warrant the improvement of each one of their harbors, and this is especially true of that of Hilo.

From the map of Byron's Bay presented with this it will be seen that the entrance for vessels is a direct one; the area of anchorage carrying not less than thirty-six feet is ample to accommodate a large fleet, and it may be added, the "holding ground" is excellent.

To still further increase the value of the harbor it has long been contemplated to build a breakwater on Blonde Reef that would double the anchorage area and effectually cut off the swell that now makes landing somewhat rough at times.

Such a breakwater, connecting Ocean Island with the beach and continued on the three-fathom line around the east side of the harbor to and along the reef, would be of service from the beginning. The best landing place now for cargoes is on that side of the bay, and as the work progressed vessels could discharge and load at the wharves built as the breakwater advanced.

That the growth of the city of Hilo would be great and rapid under such conditions goes without saying. The warehouses and other buildings directly appertaining to shipping would find abundant room on the platform of lava rock in the immediate vicinity of the present cargo landing and government pier, the present quarantine station being removed to Keokea point, about a mile further east.

To insure the perfect sanitation of Hilo its sewage should be conducted into the ocean outside the breakwater, to which, by the way, the outlet of Waialeale creek should also be diverted.

Such, in brief, is a sketch of the probable future of Hilo and Byron's



MARKS

Why do you  
sit calmly and  
let your  
hair all fall  
out or get  
gray and do  
nothing to  
stop it? Is  
this common  
sense? Not a  
bit of it. No  
need of losing  
your hair in this way. And  
there is no need of your look-  
ing old before your time,  
either. The hair may be  
preserved and made  
beautiful by  
giving it the food  
found in—

It always  
restores  
color to gray or faded hair.  
Your hair may have all the  
dark, rich color of early life.  
Then why not have it so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

RAY. And it is very probable that  
many who have visited that romantic  
spot in former years may yet enjoy  
another trip thither on steamer  
direct, to admire the material growth  
of "Hilo, the Beautiful."—F. E. Clarke,  
in Hawaii Herald.

## CUSTOMS FORCE NOW INCREASED

Promotions Among the Old Guard  
and New Appointments to be  
Made Tomorrow.

The increase in the customs force means the enlarging of the number of outside men; where there are now three district officers there will be four. The six discharging inspectors will be increased to nine. The two watches as now arranged are with six men to the watch, six hours on and six off. There are to be three watches under the new order, with thirteen men to the watch, working six-hour shifts. More men might profitably be used, but the new force will be nearly double the number employed for a year past.

With nine discharging inspectors the vessels unloading can be well handled, as inspectors will each have at most two vessels. This can be done well. In March one inspector discharged six vessels at one time, and many of the officers have had from three to four vessels to handle at one time.

With the small force during the great rush, and the complications arising from quarantine, it is almost impossible to estimate the care necessary for the guarding of the revenue; but this has been done, and with very little loss. The appointments to the new positions have not yet been made. Collector Stackable and Port Surveyor Stratemeyer are selecting the men from a large number of applicants for the new positions. The applications received have been very numerous, but among them were found but few bids for positions from Hawaiians.

From the regular force selections will be made of men worthy of promotion, and there is a good deal of speculation among the men of the present force as to who will be promoted.

SAILED FOR OTHER ISLANDS.  
Claudine Had a Very Large Passenger List Yesterday.

A great many people left Honolulu yesterday. Some went over the Pali and others sailed on the Claudine. The following was the list of passengers on that vessel:

Bishop of Panopolis, D. H. Hitchcock, wife, child and servant, Dr. A. C. Wall, L. B. Kerr, R. C. Abercrombie, J. J. Combs, C. F. Gibbs, Geo. A. Allen, Miss Mott-Smith, Mrs. Ambler, Miss Todd, Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Mrs. Samuel K. Pua, child and servant, Mrs. J. McTaggart and two children, Thos. S. Young, D. B. Macdonald, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, A. A. Benson, D. Duffield, Asagawa, J. Mills, W. D. Potter, G. Marcy, P. Romane, Mr. Hockley, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Krout, Wm. Kitchen, C. E. McDonald, A. J. Storm, Franklin, Carty, J. L. Morris, J. H. Porteous, D. Watt, C. E. Haynes, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Mr. Hancock, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. McLane, child and servant, J. L. Shaw, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Black and two children, H. W. Shingle.

HUMANE EDUCATOR FOR MAY.  
Interesting and Instructive Number  
Just Published.

The May number of the Humane Educator which is published in the interests of the Hawaiian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is just out. It is a well-written, interesting magazine and has many instructive articles on the care of animals.

Humane officer Apana's report for the month of April is as follows: Cases of cruelty investigated during the month of April, 149; arrested, 11; convicted, 8; acquitted and reprimanded, 3; remedied without prosecution, 129; horses humanely killed, 5; cases of horses found unfit for work, and ordered out of the harness, 21; cases of beating or whipping, 12; overloading, 7; driven when lame and galled, 18; animals abandoned to die, 7; total fines collected by the Court, \$84.00, including

## LOCAL CURIOSITIES.

Yesterday was Government payday. Mrs. H. P. Baldwin is back from Maui.

Senator W. H. Rice returns to Kauai this week.

Board of Education meets Thursday at 3 p. m.

Captain E. F. Cameron assumes his new pilot duties this morning.

Two Italian queen bees have been received from Texas by Garrett P. Wilder.

Tantalus is again a favorite camping place. Several parties are now recuperating there.

Dr. Walter Hoffman has resumed general practice, and can be found at his office on Beretania street.

Dr. Peterson, fumigation inspector, will leave for Lahaina some time this week for an official trip on Maui.

Horace Craft has broken a bone in his foot through an unfortunate step from the sidewalk on Fort street.

Harry Evans' recent position on the waterfront will today be taken by H. M. Flint, who goes on the police force.

Five insurance companies have answered with a general denial in Chinatown fire suits recently filed in the Circuit Court.

Charles Lambert has again joined the police force as a special officer under Marshal Brown. Lately he has been an employee at Kailua camp.

The North German & Greenwich Insurance Companies are defendants in two more Chinatown insurance cases filed in the Circuit Court.

Inspector General of Schools Townsend leaves by the steamer Mauna Loa this week for Kona, Hawaii, upon business relating to his department.

James McQueen prevented a double runaway yesterday on King street, and prevented a buggy containing two ladies from being collided with. No damage.

Shimoda, a Japanese whose business is ostensibly that of a soda water vender at Iwilei, was arrested yesterday and charged with selling intoxicating liquor.

When the transport Hancock left for Manila early Saturday morning, she carried with her the Philippine Commissioners, who went aboard late Friday night.

It is reported that John D. Spreckels will soon be in New Zealand to arrange with the Government for a uniformity of time in its mail contract with the system of the United States.

On May 9th pictures for the Kilauea Art League's spring exhibit will be received; May 19th will be "varnishing day," and May 21st, at 8 o'clock, the first view reception for the members takes place.

Judge L. A. Dickey of the Second District Court, formally opened his court at 1:30 yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Executive building. He will hear the civil cases of the First District Court.

Major and Mrs. Payson are stopping at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco before their departure for Manila, where he is to be Paymaster in the army. Mrs. Payson will be remembered here as Miss Mary Belle Stewart, youngest daughter of the Senator from Nevada.

The auctioning of the first wireless message has been postponed until Expert Bowden arrives. F. J. Cross, manager of the Wireless Telegraph Company, believes bidding will be more energetic after the installation of the system is commenced.

BIG DEAL IN REAL ESTATE.  
Sixty Acres of Land in Manoa Valley Sold to Syndicate.

Some sixty acres of land owned by Attorney General Cooper, together with the Roman mansion, in Manoa valley, have been sold to a syndicate at the head of which is C. D. Chase, the well-known real estate dealer who recently returned from a two years' trip to the United States.

Mr. Chase was reluctant to speak of the deal, as it had been contemplated to keep it quiet for some days yet. He said that with him were associated several leading business men who did not desire publicity at this time.

Mr. Chase said that the price paid for the property was \$125,000, and that it had not been definitely settled as to what use the syndicate would make of the land. It is likely that it will be cut up into building lots and boomed as a subdivision. The situation is a fine one and the neighborhood promising.

No deed has been recorded of the sale yet, but one will shortly be filed, says Mr. Chase. Other real estate dealers are put on the qui vive by the big deal and there is considerable speculation as to why the property was sold just at this time.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.  
AND  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave for port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 17	PEKING	MAY 13
COPTIC	MAY 18	GALIC	MAY 23
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 26
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GALIC	JUNE 12	DORIC	JUNE 13
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 23
DORIC	JUNE 28	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
NIPPON MARU	JULY 7	AMERICA MARU	JULY 16
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 17	PEKING	JULY 17
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GALIC	AUG. 6
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 12
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 22
GALIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5		

For general information apply to  
H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd., Agents

# The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convince us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in...  
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities  
and that is why we are right in push-  
ing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KONAU.  
On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the  
steamer KONAU will sail from Honolulu  
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Ka-  
kakai, Lahaina, Maalea Bay, Kibei,  
Makani, Kawaihae, Mahukona, La-  
phoehe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on  
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named  
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Satur-  
days.

S. S. CLAUDINE.  
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday  
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Ka-  
hulu, Naha, Hana, Hamoa, and Kila-  
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at  
above named ports, arriving at Hono-  
lulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each  
month.

S. S. LEHUA.  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,  
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahai-  
na, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning,  
arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to  
make changes in the time of depart-  
ure and arrival of its steamers WITH-  
OUT NOTICE, and it will not be re-  
sponsible for any consequences arising  
therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landing  
to receive their freight; this company  
will not hold itself responsible for  
freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's  
risk.

This Company will not be responsible  
for Money or Valuables of passengers  
unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase  
tickets before embarking. Those fail-  
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-  
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent  
of the fare.

The Company will not be liable for  
loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the  
delivery of baggage or personal effects  
of the passenger beyond the amount of  
\$100.00, unless the value of the same  
be declared, and if before the issue of  
the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are  
forbidden to receive freight without de-  
livering a shipping receipt therefor in  
the form prescribed by the Company  
and which may be seen by shippers up-  
on application to the purser of the  
Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is  
shipped without such receipt, it will



# HIS WILL IN COURT

The Last Testament of James Campbell.

## IS FILED FOR PROBATE

Widow Gets Third Personality; Rest of Estate in Trust for Her and Children.

The will of the late James Campbell is filed for probate in the Circuit Court. It names Abbie Campbell, widow of the testator, as executrix, and Joseph O. Carter, the elder, and Cecil Brown as executors. The last two are named also as trustees of the estate. The petition for probate attached to the copy of the will fixes the value of the real estate in Hawaii at \$70,000, and in San Jose, California, at \$150,000. The personal property is valued at \$982,531.15. The whole estate is fixed at \$1,902,531.15. The stocks and bonds are paid in at par, so the real worth of the personality is much above the \$982,531.15 set down.

The will is lengthy. Its ten pages contain about 3,000 words. It has twenty-two clauses. The first directs the inventorying and appraising of the property and says: "As the interests of my wife and my children may conflict, it is my will that each of said interests be fully represented in the proceedings for the determination of the value of my estate."

To the widow is left a third of the sum to be finally determined as the value of the personal property, to be paid in cash within two years and if possible at once. The widow and the four children, Abbie, Alice, Muriel and Mary, are to occupy the residences at Emma street and at Leahi, while unmarried, free of expense.

The residue of the estate is to be held in trust for the following purposes: A third of the net income is to be given to the widow during her life; the rest is to be divided among the children during their mother's life, and after her death the entire income in the same manner. If any of the children die their issue shall stand in their place.

The will says: "It being my purpose to provide a safe and certain income and maintenance for my wife, our children and grandchildren, for and during the period of the trusts hereby established, I direct that each female beneficiary shall receive and hold all moneys and other rights and privileges herein provided for, free from the debts and control of any husband she may have after the date of the execution of this will and that the trustees herein named and their successors in trust hereunder, shall keep intact my estate and administer the same under the name of 'The Estate of James Campbell,' and that the realty thereof except as herein provided in the case of said residence premises, shall be particularly and especially preserved intact and shall be aliened only in the event and to the extent that the obvious interests of my estate shall demand."

The authority of the trustees is to continue during the natural life and lives of the widow and children and the survivor of them, and if there is in existence at the death of such survivor any lawful issue of any such child the trust and authority of the trustees is to continue for twenty years, provided that such lawful issue shall live so long and if not, then for the period he or she shall live.

At the end of the period named the trustees are to partition the estate among the lawful issue of the testator's children then in existence, each taking per stirpes and not per capita. If at the death of the testator's wife and children there be no living issue of any of the said children, the right heirs are to receive the entire estate according to Hawaiian law. The provision for the widow is stated to be in lieu of dower. No special sum is given to the executors, who will receive only their commissions and fees allowed by law.

The will was executed in San Francisco on July 8, 1896, and is witnessed by Fred Wundenberg, Charles T. Wilder and Clarence W. Ashford.

## LATEST NEWS OF SUGAR MARKET

Prices Remain the Same in San Francisco Since April 7--New York Figures Unchanged.

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s circular letters of April 17 and 18, just received, indicate no fluctuations in the San Francisco sugar market since April 7, and the export figures for Honolulu shipments remain practically the same. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. the following extracts from the circulars are printed:

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.** SUGAR.—Since yesterday no change is reported in the local market nor export to Honolulu.

**HAWAII, April 17th.** Spot sale 600 tons at 4.50; C. & F. sale 400 tons at 4.51. April 18th, no sales, making net basis for island sugar 4.56 in New York and 4.15 in San Francisco.

**LONDON BEETS, 17th inst.** 10s 6d, 18th 10s 6d.

**DRY GRANULATED.**—New York still unchanged. Eastern and foreign markets steady; tone and tendency in favor of sellers.

**POLITICAL SITUATION.**—We refer you to San Francisco Chronicle, showing the position of the Hawaiian bill in conference.

**SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.** SUGAR.—No change in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since April 7th.

**HAWAII, 17th, no sales; 18th, to arrive sale 20 tons at 4.15, cost and freight.**

# HILO HAS A RAILROAD

Whistling Locomotive Makes a Run.

## THREE MILE TRACK LAID

Grading Going on for the New Olia Mills and Fine New Station.

OLIA, April 20, 1900.—The fact that the Hilo Railroad is an established broad-gauge, locomotive-whistling fact, has put life and energy into every business in and around Olia and Puna, and the infection will probably reach Hilo. The initial trip for three miles along the road from Waialae to the present terminus was made on Saturday last, and was successful. Among the Honolulu guests were J. A. Rowland, C. A. Graham, A. A. Brauer and W. Berlowitz. Superintendent Lambert had charge of the pioneer trip, and John Spencer, of the old guard of the Oahu company, head the throng.

Lambert said that in about thirty days he would land passengers in Olia town.

**The Olia Mills and Station.** The Olia management on Monday last started a large gang of men at the task of grading for the new mill and the railway station and the work will be steadily pushed to a completion. It is rumored that the plantation acting in conjunction with the railroad will erect a suitable warehouse and station and build the line of the extension of the road to Puna the Olia station will be the central depot for the agricultural, coffee and cane products from both Olia and portions of South Kohala and Hamakua. Within a short distance of the station, makai of the Volcano road, a pleasure resort in the heart of the forest will be artistically laid out by the railroad company and the pent-up villagers in and about Hilo will be able to go somewhere else than to Coconut Island on their days of recreation.

**The Champion Horseshoer.** The contest for the horse-shoeing championship of Hawaii and \$200 was decided last Saturday evening in favor of James O'Rourke of Olia, against J. J. Brady of Hilo. Brady was not in it from the start, the Olia man having half-shod his horse before Brady had his first shoe fitted. Brady thereupon quit and O'Rourke was declared the winner. The champion then gave an exhibition to beat the world's record of 1:27, held by his brother, the champion of America, Frank O'Rourke. He shod his horse in 12:30 minutes and was loudly cheered. In the contest O'Rourke had as helpers H. A. Gerlach, Leon D. Austin and Willie Conrad, all from the Olia shops. When the match was over the Olia outfit laid claim to Hilo town and there were none to dispute their sway.

**When the Crops Are In.** George Kaiser and John Palmer, for the last twelve years at Honolulu plantation, were in Olia this week as guests of Mr. Soper. In company with Mr. McKee, head overseer, they visited all parts of the plantation during their two days' stay. As experienced men, they were of the opinion that Olia would be close to the front when the crops of the islands were in. They pronounced themselves as being surprised at what had met them at every point.

**Houses That Come and Go.** As the work in one section of the plantation is completed, the necessary camps erected to facilitate the work are removed to another section for permanent location. These "camps" are not tented, but serviceable houses, and their disappearance and re-appearance give a magical effect to the landscape. Eight houses, each containing twenty-four laborers and their effects, were removed during the past ten days nearly two miles, to the mill-site, without any of the occupants missing a home meal, or a wink of sleep, in their own rooms. And no claim to Aladdin's lamp is made.

With the exception of one or two days recently the weather here has been delightfully invigorating, not only to man and beast, but likewise, to all growing and creeping things, particularly cane.

**Personal Notes.** The Misses Rice and Maydwell of Hilo passed through the plantation this week on a cross-country ride to the volcano. Similar excursions are becoming a fad among the ladies of the island.

The "squatters" are quietly going along with their locations and act as though they were satisfied with their chances. No locations have been abandoned and a few new ones have been made out Puna way on some of the best land in the district.

They are getting up horse races for the Fourth of July at Hilo and some Olia stock is champing at the bits with eagerness for the fray. There are some private outfits around here that throw their hoofs in very lively time and may be heard from.

J. G. Rothwell, of the Peacock Company, was here for a couple of days and visited the upper and lower plantations and the chances are that his Honolulu friends will be anxious to know what he thinks of the "Big Plantation."

It is estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of sugar will comprise the first crop of Olia plantation on Hawaii, for 1901. Cane now growing covers 1,300 acres and 700 acres are ready for planting besides about 2,500 acres now being prepared. The water supply is all that is required and everything is in a flourishing and promising condition.

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